

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1904.

NO. 18

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING-- WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Dec. 19.—Butter firm at 26½¢; no offered and no sales. Last week 26½¢; last year 24¢. Out put of the week, 589,200 lbs.

Mrs. Jos. Labdon is quite ill at present.

L. L. Soule is home to spend the holidays.

Mrs. D. Ferris spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Charles Thorn spent Saturday in Chicago.

Claud Brogan and Evan Kaye, spent Monday in Chicago.

Rev. Fisher of Salem, Wis., was an Antioch visitor Saturday.

For cooking molasses try my Tennessee sorghum. Chase Webb.

Hedding Male Quartet tomorrow (Friday) night at M. E. church.

Mr. Wm. Westlake transacted business in Waukegan Saturday.

Buy your Xmas stationery at the News Office and have it printed free.

Charles Thorn has sold his home to Rev. Father Joyce. Consideration \$4,000.

Rev. Cleworth entertained a brother from Chicago the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Andrew Lynch and Mrs. Geo. Kuhaupt were Chicago passengers Monday.

W. C. Moore of Chicago, spent Sunday with his mother and sister at this place.

A. G. Watson has sold one of his buildings to Charles Richards for the sum of \$200.

Walter Sorenson had the misfortune to shoot his hand with a revolver Sunday morning.

J. J. Burke has sold his four acre lot north of town to Mr. Jacobson of Chicago. Consideration \$500.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldman and Mrs. Jos. Westlake of Grayslake spent Friday and Saturday with Antioch friends.

Write to Alden, Biding & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61f

L. B. Grice recently delivered pianos to the following parties, Remsler Johnson, Richard Wilton and Irving Paddock.

Ty's Hedding Quartet come to us very highly recommended, and you will miss a good concert if you do not hear them.

On Friday of this week there will be a turkey shoot which will last all the afternoon at Selters Resort at Grass Lake.

Mrs. Fred Thorn and children returned home Tuesday evening after a months visit with relatives and friends in Chicago.

The Hedding Male Quartet will entertain you at the M. E. church Friday evening, Dec. 23, with readings, music and glee.

The fourth number of the entertainment course will be given Friday evening, Dec. 23, by Hedding Male Quartet. Don't fail to hear them.

New and second pianos and sewing machines for sale or rent, or will trade for horses. L. B. Grice. 161f

Christmas services will be held next Sunday at the M. E. church. The pastor will preach on appropriate themes and the choir will render special music.

Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Benham, who have been visiting for several weeks in Rev. Cleworth's home departed for St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday evening.

The Woman's Home Missionary society will hold their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. N. S. Burnett on Wednesday December 28. Ladies are welcome. Nettie Welch Sec'y.

The Kenosha College of Commerce has just finished a remarkably successful term reaching a total enrollment of 150 students. The winter term begins Monday, Jan. 2nd when new classes will be organized in all the departments.

On Friday evening of this week there will be a "Firemen's Ball" at Sabin's hall the proceeds of which will be used to purchase new hose and other necessary articles. Every body come and help a good cause. This is a dry time and there is no telling how soon we may need the service of the firemen to protect our property.

Young men and women wanted to learn telegraphy. Railroads need operators badly. Total cost six months' course at our school, including tuition (telegraphy and typewriting) board and furnished room, \$39. This can be reduced. Catalogue free. Write today. Dodge's Institute, Monroe St., Valparaiso, Ind., 17w7

Xmas ties and mufflers of all kinds at Chase Webb's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morley were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

A fresh car of Gold Medal flour just received. Try it. Chase Webb.

All are invited to the Christmas entertainment in the basement of the M. E. church.

Willard Briggs who was assistant at the depot during the summer, is again employed here.

Olive Ranehan spent last week in Chicago where she is receiving treatment for her eyes.

Walter A. Taylor will leave on Saturday for Normal, Ill., where he will spend his holiday vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira. Soules, who have been visiting at Sioux Falls, S. D., for the past few weeks returned home Saturday.

N. L. Garwood, of Rockford, Michigan, arrived in Antioch Tuesday and will probably remain here during the winter. He reports a much heavier fall of snow there than in Illinois.

Mrs. S. E. Warner and son Clarence left Tuesday morning for Storm Lake, Iowa, to spend the holidays with her daughter, Mrs. Holsey, and thence on to Reno, Nevada, to her other daughters, Mrs. C. B. Hotelling.

The officers elected for the following year in the Order of the Eastern Star are as follows: Mrs. C. Hook, W. Matron; J. C. James, Jr., W. Patron; Mrs. Boylan, Associate Matron; E. C. Sabin, Sec'y; Mrs. Farrier, Treasurer; Mrs. E. C. Sabin, Conductress; Mrs. Powles, Assistant Conductress; Mrs. Turner, Worden; D. Sabin Sentinel.

Ten cents a copy or \$1.00 a year, McClure's Magazine is the cleanest most stimulating, meatiest general magazine for the family, says one of the million who read it every month. It is without question "The best at any price." Great features are promised for next year—six or more wholesome interesting short stories in every number, continued stories, beautiful pictures in color, and articles by such writers as Ida M. Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker, John LaFarge, William Allan White, and Charles Wagner. Get all of it right into your home by taking advantage of this special offer. Send \$1.00 before Jan. 31, 1905, for a subscription for the year 1905 and we will send you free the November and December numbers of 1904—14 months for \$1.00 or the price of twelve. Address McClure's, 48-59 East 23 street, New York city. Write for agents terms.

Resolutions of Respect.

Resolutions of sympathy and respect, adopted by Cedar Lake Camp No. 460, R. N. A., Lake Villa, Ill.

Whereas, The angel of death has again invaded our camp and taken from us our beloved neighbor Edith H. Hucker, who died Nov. 24, 1904. Be it

Resolved, That our Camp extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and children in their time of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this camp be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and to the Antioch News for publication, also to be spread upon the records of our camp.

Mrs. Elma Rowling, Mrs. Addie Manzer, Mrs. Florence Kerr, Committee.

A Quiet Home Wedding.

On Wednesday evening of this week at eight o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Turnock at Salem, Wis., occurred the marriage of their daughter, Ada, to Henry Herman of this place. The ceremony being performed in the presence of the immediate family and a few invited friends. The young couple will begin housekeeping in rooms over the bakery. Both Mr. and Mrs. Herman are well known and popular young people in this vicinity and have a wide circle of friends who unite with the News in extending to them best wishes for a long and happy life.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks to all who assisted us during the sickness and death of our husband and father and especially the choir and those who contributed flowers.

Mrs. Thos. Barnstable, and family.

Honors Hunting Women.

The German Emperor has conferred imperial court hunting costumes upon three English noblewomen—the dowager Countess of Dudley, the Marchioness of Langdowne and the Marchioness of Ormonde—whom his majesty saw hunting on the occasion of his last visit to Sandringham.

CANAL VIEW IS BROAD

TO COST TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS

Engineer Wallace Favors Locks, Convertible into Sea Level Way in the Future

Not a sea-level Panama Canal, but a canal with locks, and so constructed that it may be converted into a tide-water canal at any time without obstruction of traffic from ocean to ocean. This is the Panama project now in highest favor with Chief Engineer Wallace, members of the canal commission and leading public men who have given careful attention to the isthmian problem.

Much confusion of mind appears to exist throughout the country over the abstract of the preliminary report of Chief Engineer Wallace, recently published. Many persons have gained the idea that a sea-level canal has been decided upon. This is not true. No definite plan has been adopted, and Chief Engineer Wallace and his staff are now at Panama, pursuing their investigations preparatory to making a final definitive recommendation to the commission.

On account of the prevalent misunderstanding criticisms are pouring upon Washington. For example, a New York paper which has always advocated the Nicaragua route, today inquires with a slight degree of asperity, why it is now proposed to change the plan. It says that when the Panama route was adopted by Congress the country was led to believe the cost of a lock canal would be only \$144,000,000, in addition to the \$40,000,000 paid the French company, and that only ten years would be required for the work. Now, says the New York editor, we are confronted with a proposal to have a sea-level canal costing \$300,000,000 and requiring twenty years for construction, and the questions are asked, "Will Congress vote all this money and is the country willing to wait a generation for a canal?"

But Chief Engineer Wallace has not recommended the immediate construction of a sea-level canal. In fact, he has made no recommendation at all. He has only discussed various alternative plans, and in good time he will tell Congress and the country which one of these he elects to support. It is, however, well understood that Mr. Wallace believes the United States should construct a canal which may at any time, if the traffic warrants it, be converted into a sea-level canal. In this he is supported by Chairman Kittredge of the Senate canal committee and by other public men who have carefully studied the situation.

In all the world to-day there is no other engineering problem one-half so interesting as the canal problem at Panama. There are four suggested solutions:

1. A lock canal with the high level ninety feet above the sea; cost about \$200,000,000; time required, 8 or 9 years.
2. A lock canal with the high level sixty feet above the sea; cost about \$225,000,000; time required, 10 years.
3. A lock canal with the high level thirty feet above the sea; cost about \$250,000,000; time required, 12 years.
4. A sea-level canal with a tide lock at the Pacific end; cost about \$300,000,000; time required, 15 years.

CURED OF BAD HABIT.

Professor No Longer Expounds While in Rocking Chair.

Dr. Abbott of the English department at Columbia university used to rock back and forth in his swinging deck chair as he talked to his auditors, but he has been cured of that habit, said one who attended his classes last year. "It was this way," said he:

"One member of his class on composition floundered in, as his weekly theme, an exposition on 'disagreeable sounds.' In its application his was a vivid description of a man addicted to this rocking habit who once, while addressing an audience, found himself in a chair that squeaked. The distress of the audience was so cleverly pictured in the theme that the doctor stung it out to read to the class.

"Singularly enough the doctor was, while reading, rocking back and forth in a chair the metal parts of which badly needed oil. He had not proceeded far in the reading, however, when it dawned upon him that he himself was the subject of the writer and that he was at that moment very aptly guilty of causing the kind of distress complained of in the writing.

"His comments on the theme were delivered while standing, and now he never rocks while speaking to a class."—New York Times.

Beet Sugar in Colorado.

The growth of the beet sugar industry in Colorado is constantly creating a demand for new factories. Lamar, Colo., is to have a new beet sugar factory which will employ 300 men at least five months in the year. The plant will handle the crops of the eastern part of the Arkansas valley and will be ready for the 1905 campaign.

Power To Regulate Freight Rates.

The question of deepest interest to the President and Congress, and discussed by politicians in Washington more than any other, has to do with the proposal to give the Interstate Commerce commission to regulate freight rates. This proposition also attracts wide attention in the country, especially among all classes of shippers who are dependent upon the railroads to carry their produce to market. Some 3,000 produce and fruit dealers throughout the nation have asked the President to appoint some one in their line of business upon the commission. Secretary Morton, who has been a railroad man all his life, has promised the President to take up the problem of the supervision of railroad rates, and see what can be accomplished.

This may appear a little unusual for the Secretary of the Navy, but Mr. Morton is a man of experience. He believes in the doctrine of consideration of the rights of the people. He says the railroads should not oppose rational government supervision and that they should cease to manipulate politics and legislation. The President insists that the railroads, as well as other interests, shall have fair play. Reforms of method are needed; there is no war upon railroads, which are recognized as the great civilizers and missionaries of the age. Secretary Morton, advocates a central court of interstate commerce with but five judges, instead of nine, as proposed by Senator Elkins. They should have final jurisdiction, save in questions requiring constitutional interpretation. He would have all interstate carriers afford cars, tracks and terminal facilities to all shippers alike.

The President is seriously in earnest in this, as in other matters, for the welfare of the common people, and it is hoped this session of Congress will not end before some decisive action is taken. There are many Senators who are credited with representing railroad interests, and they are yet to be heard from.

VLADIVOSTOK IN WAR TIME.

Russian Stronghold Known Nothing of the Siege.

As late as last July Vladivostok was regarded with an almost unbroken number of soldiers and people of all sorts and ranks. A dweller in the city at that time wrote as follows: "It is not an easy thing to keep such a crowd in a good temper. Near the monument of the man who more than fifty years ago took possession of Vladivostok a military band plays nearly every day and in the evening one of the hotel-keepers provides his customers on a veranda and in the garden with concerts by an excellent string band, free except that he makes a good deal of money by the refreshments consumed during the concert. The opera has fled, but Mme. Pitipa, the directress of the theater, and a few faithful followers give performances on most evenings, the profits going chiefly to the Red Cross or other charitable institutions.

"Nor has the tourist club ceased its labors, although it has no chance this year of organizing its popular water trips. On the hilly banks of the Amur bay bathers of both sexes gather now, as every summer, and the strong tides make this seaside place as attractive as any other. No one need stand in fear of the Japanese, for the approach of Japanese men-of-war is always announced in good time, during the day by the hoisting of flags and during the night by colored lanterns on a hill above the town.

"There is a great deal of marrying at Vladivostok. There is hardly a shop girl or seamstress who has not been married within the last month by an officer or official. There is a social club in the town where men and women have the chance of becoming acquainted and since the Russian officer may marry whether he have a private income or not, he plunges gayly into matrimony."

May Strike Divided Foe.

The scene of activity in the far eastern war is rapidly shifting to the Indian Ocean where the battle between the Russian Baltic fleet and the squadron under Admiral Togo seems close at hand. Dispatches from important Chinese reports state that the first division of the Japanese fleet already is on the way south. It is said to consist of eight fighting crafts and fifteen colliers and transports.

The Daily Mail's correspondent in Hongkong says he has learned on trustworthy authority that a powerful Japanese squadron of battle ships and armored cruisers, is proceeding south, preparing for the battle.

This is followed by a Shanghai dispatch to the Daily Telegraph carrying the same information and giving the number of war ships as eight.

A Rimless Cipher.

"I have no time to waste on that man," said Felix Isman, a Philadelphia real estate operator. "He is absolutely incapable in my line of business. Why, he would be of about as much use to me as a cipher with the rim off."

VAST LOSS IN DROUGHT

MILLS AND MINES MAY HAVE TO CLOSE

Industries in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania Are Paralyzed by Reason of Dry Period

Drought long continued, has paralyzed the industries of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. Mills are closed, mines are unable to operate and property worth hundreds of thousands of dollars is at the mercy of flames. So universal is the scarcity that many towns throughout the section are without sufficient water for domestic use. In Pittsburgh dirty hands and faces are the vogue, for the city authorities have cut off the supply to all bathhouses. There is scarcely enough to drink, and the waterworks has been able to maintain only one day supply ahead for the last week.

In the mountain districts the drought is so severe that people have to scoop up snow and melt it. Already orders are in contemplation for the closing down of almost every industry in western Pennsylvania. Not only is the water scarce but that which is left in the streams is unfit for use for making steam, and there is scarcely a battery of boilers in this section that is not corroded beyond repair.

The railroads are gradually taking off one freight train after another, because the locomotives are so eaten up internally by the sulphur sediments pumped from the hundreds of mines in this region that there is scarcely a locomotive boiler that can be run with safety of ordinary steam pressure. The wells and watering stations, in which there is no sulphur, are dried up, and water is being hauled in tank cars long distances to supply passenger service.

The Edgar Thomson steel works at Bessemer have been ordered closed. Two furnaces have been ordered out of blast because there is not enough coke being brought from the Connelsville region to keep them going.

In Erie, Pa. the firemen responded to an alarm of fire. They did not get any water to pour on the flames. Indeed, they found not even enough to slake their thirst. This is indicative of the situation in every district from the top of the mountains at Cresson to the confines of Indiana and Illinois. Workmen familiar with the situation believe the United States Steel Corporation will order every furnace and mill closed down within ten days unless rain falls.

The snow on the ground is one-half foot. If this thaws it would equal only .38 of an inch of rain. This would do nothing to relieve the distress. Since Jan., 1904, there is a deficiency of rainfall of 3.44 inches below the lowest mark on record. Every month in the year, except May and June, there has been a deficiency in rainfall. Ice dealers say there will be no ice cut this winter.

VAST CAVES IN ENGLAND.

Scientific Investigation of Those in the Mendip Hills.

"Spelæology" is scientific cave hunting. There is a society for that purpose with headquarters in Paris which recently investigated the caves in the Mendip hills in England. These caves are of vast extent, perforating two masses of limestone, lying on either side of a core of old red sandstone, forming the center of the Mendips. Some are "swallet holes," absorbing rivers, others stalactite caverns. One, called Wokey hole, marks the emergence, in the form of the river Axe, of two streams "swallowed" some miles away. One of these swallets is 500 feet deep. Another cave, called Swildon's hole, is draped with wreaths and festoons of pure white stalactite. Lamb's Lair, on the northern side of the hills, is the most magnificent stalactite cavern in Great Britain; while adjoining Wokey hole another chamber has just been found with 1,200 stalactite pendants, all of dazzling whiteness. The famous spring which gives its name to the town of Wells is believed to come through hidden caverns from the higher parts of the Mendips.

A Profitable Flower Bed.

Two hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents' worth of violets were raised and sold by a young girl who employed her leisure time from household duties in flower growing. Her violet patch measured 20x25 feet the first season, and the violets were sold to a near-by florist at fifty cents a hundred blossoms, netting a profit of \$92.50. The second season, having transplanted more violet plants in about ten feet more of ground, \$129 was realized in the sales.—From How to Make Money.

Cruel.

"Well," said the old doctor, "you've got your diploma now." "Yes," replied the young one, "I worked very hard for it, and now I'd like to go away for a vacation, but I have to start right in and practice." "Well, that will give you a long and much-needed rest."

QUAIL SHOOTING IN SOUTH.

"Bob White" Acknowledged Favorite of Southern Game Birds.

Of all southern game birds "bob white" is the acknowledged favorite, for reasons which are obvious to any sportsman of America. His followers include residents in the east, west, north and south, says Field and Stream, although in no section of the country is he more generally abundant or more widely distributed than in the latter. We know the bob white quail in the south as the "partridge." The country boy of this part of the world speaks of a "gang of partridges" and would hardly know what you meant if you referred to a covey, or bevy, or quails.

With us in North Carolina the hunting season begins about Oct. 15 or Nov. 1 and usually closes March 1. During these open months our fields are occupied by a cosmopolitan concourse of hunters of all classes, conditions and colors, whose armament includes everything from the most modern breechloader to muskets identified with Gettysburg or the Wilderness.

In one of my hunts I discovered doing service a musket which dated back to revolutionary days. The young hunter's great grandfather doubtless bore this piece up the rugged side of King's mountain in an earlier generation.

Perhaps he did not expect it ever to be used on so small game as the little brown quail, which now interests so many persons. I had just entered a pea-field with my dog, when a terrific roar and a cloud of black powder smoke advised me of the presence of this redoubtable piece. There emerged from the mark a long, lank youth holding on high the reeking gun. His eyes were big with excitement.

"Did you get him?" I asked.

"Got him as shore as gun's iron," he cried. "I seen him drap, right yander."

I joined him in his search but all that we and my two dogs could discover was a big piece of wadding. I explained to him that this was probably what he had seen "drap" and he turned away with an expression of bitter disappointment on his face. He had shot into the brown of a rising covey and it seemed strange to him that he had not killed the whole bunch. I confess that I was a bit sorry in this instance, for I followed up his scattered birds and bagged a number, much to the wonderment of my new-found friend.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the George Lovejoy farm, two miles southwest of Wadsworth and three miles east of Millburn on Thursday, Dec. 29, at one o'clock sharp, the following property to-wit: 12 choice dairy cows 1 with calf by side the rest heavy springers. 3 2-year old heifers coming in in spring, 6 yearling heifers, 2 yearling bulls, 2 work horses, 1 brown 7 years old weight 1300, 1 bay 12 years old weight 1300, 1 yearling colt, 3 brood sows, 16 little pigs, 1 3-inch truck wagon nearly new, 1 Osborne corn binder, 1 Deering grain binder, 1 set double work harness, 1 walking plow, 1 bob sled, 1 milk tank 1 grind stone, 15 acres corn in stack, quantity hay in barn and other articles to numerous to mention. Geo. Vogel, auctioneer. Lucas, Ryan and Hook, proprietors.

What is a Typical American?

Every nation, or rather every historic race, has certain attributes in addition to the great and more obvious virtues it believes to be peculiarly its own, and in which it takes an especial pride, writes Henry Cabot Lodge in McClure's. We of the United States like to think of the typical American as a brave man and an honest man, very human, with no vain pretense to infallibility. We would have him simple in his home life, democratic in his ways, with the highest education that the world can give, kind to the weak, tender and loyal and true, never quarrelsome, but never afraid to fight, with a strong, sane sense of humor, and with a strain of adventure in his blood, which we shall never cease to love until those ancestors of ours who conquered a continent have drifted a good deal farther into the past than is the case to-day. These are the qualities which all men admire and respect and which thus combined we like to think peculiarly American.

India's Increase of Population.

In India the population increases at the rate of 3,000,000 annually.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats.....	40 7/8
Corn—70 lbs. ear.....	20 00
Hay.....	17 00 @ 12 1/2
MILL FEED.	
Bran.....	42 00
Middlings.....	30 00 @ 22 00
Gluten.....	21 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.....	1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat.....	1 50
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight.....	\$ 4 50
Hogs—Dressed.....	6 50
POULTRY.	
Turkeys.....	17c
Ducks.....	12c
Geese.....	10c
Chickens—Live weight.....	7c

Woman The Mystery

By HENRY HERMAN

CHAPTER XV.

Mr. Bernard Quayle, alias John Roberts, had surrendered the Hotel de Paris in New Orleans for the more lucrative post of first sutler in the Confederate army, and then as a spy for both sides, equally indifferent which he served so long as he was well paid by both. In this double capacity he saw Helene in Richmond, knew of Col. Adams' shooting by Henri Salntin and observed Capt. Denon's escape. He also found his way into the field hospital where both Denon and Walter Graydes were lying wounded.

As his main purpose in life was to secure possession of Helene in order to put her out of the way, he conceived the plan of getting a letter from Denon which would induce Helene to trust herself to him. As a Federal spy he had no difficulty in securing an interview with the wounded officer, and by first telling him that Helene had sent him and actually playing on his longings to see the woman he loved, he induced Denon to give him the following letter:

"Dear Miss Lemure—I owe my life to you, and next to you to poor Jack, who lies sorely wounded in the hospital near me. The doctors doubt that he will recover. I send this note by a friend upon whose devotion you may implicitly rely. What would I not give or do to be able to see you again? Would that you could be here to see poor Jack! A sight of your face might save his life. A.D." Having received this note Quayle returned to Richmond and gave it to Henri to hand to Helene. That young lady, after having been informed by Sue of the meeting between Walter and Denon, naturally became very anxious as to what had become of them. In one way or another the rumor spread and came to her ears that they had fought a duel to the death on her account.

The rest of the week passed without further news. Adams was recovering, but slowly, and required unceasing attention. Henri called twice with letters from Captain Warner for the colonel, and Helene twice saw him standing in the hallway without recognizing him, and, in fact, without bothering to look at him.

During the previous year Henri had avoided as much as possible immediate contact with either his colonel or with Helene. Adams had seen him only once in Paris, and Henri's appearance had been much changed by his broader and burlier figure, and by the Van Dyke beard and the heavy mustache.

A few days more passed, and the Thursday of the following week Henri again brought a letter from Captain Warner for Col. Adams. On this occasion Helene saw the young Frenchman cross the garden in front of the house, and went to the porch to take the letter from him.

She knew not what it was, whether the tone of the voice, when Henri said: "Good morning, mademoiselle. Letter for Col. Adams," or a stray thought of her past life, or the seemingly savage gleam in the soldier's eyes, but she looked at the young man more closely.

As she did so a flash of recognition shot through her mind, and gripped her with a feverish contagion. That soldier had Henri's fierce look, when Henri was roused to passion!

She said "Thank you," and took the letter, and in doing so looked at the man again and turned pale. "Surely," she said, quite involuntarily and unknowingly, in French this time, "you are not Henri Salntin?"

"Surely," replied the young man, also in French, and quite unmoved, "I am Henri Salntin."

Helene gripped the banister of the stairs.

"Who would have thought of seeing you here?" she exclaimed, continuing the conversation in French.

"You did not expect it, of course," retorted Henri, in the same language. "It is a long way from the galleys of Toulon to Virginia, and now I suppose, as you have recognized me, you will betray me to Col. Adams, as you betrayed me before and sent me to slavery."

Helene was silent. Then she held out her hand, and said in tones of tenderness nearly, "Forgive me, if I can be forgiven. I was a child merely, and knew not what I was doing. How you must hate me!"

"I did hate you," was Henri's hissed reply. "I hated you for years with the bitterest hate a man can feel for a woman, and now, I dare say, you will give me further cause."

"I will not," Helene answered. "I am sorry to have brought trouble upon you years ago. I will bring no more. Ah! those were happy days in Paris, when old Father Lemure was alive, and we were children, both of us."

"If I could trust you now," said Henri, "I might tell you something you would like to know, and give you something you would like to have. But what assurance have I that, if I do place the means of betraying me in your hands again, you will not immediately take it?"

"You have something to give me I would like to have? What?" was Helene's demand.

"A letter from Captain Denon," she said, and then cold and hot by turns before, but now Helene felt her color leaving her altogether.

"A letter from Captain Denon?" she cried. "Give it to me! You can trust me with your life!"

Helene read and reread Denon's lines until she knew every word by heart.

"How came you, a Southern soldier, to bring me this letter?" she asked at last, in French.

"I thought you would ask that question," replied Henri. "But in what way does it concern you? You have the letter. Surely that is sufficient for you. Why don't you inform the colonel and have done with it? That is just the sort of gratitude I should expect from you."

Helene opened her eyes and looked at Henri. Here was a man—the kind of man she had longed to meet—a man who would speak his mind to her, and tell her of her faults. Henri did not love her, that was certain. She, on her side, remembered her girlish fancy, like a reminiscence of a foolish dream. Vain wish, Henri most likely hated her, yet even the brusquerie of his address was a relief.

A thought flashed into her mind, grim, humorous, as she thought, and entrancing. She would tame this wild beast; she would cut his claws and draw his teeth, and make him dance at her apron strings, as the others had done. In the midst of her troubles she could not help smiling at the idea.

"You are right, Henri," she said, beaming her brightest. "I have no right to ask. I am satisfied, and I will not betray you. But, tell me, are you the friend whom Captain Denon mentioned, upon whose devotion I might implicitly rely?" This, with a bewitching glance, which would have thrilled many a man, but left Henri unmoved.

"No," he gruffly and stubbornly. "Where is the man?"

"In Richmond."

"I would much like to see that man. I would like to thank him, and I would like to ask him a question."

Henri paused, seemingly totally untouched by Helene's allurements.

"Very well," he said at last, in French, as before. "Write a note, and I will deliver it."

About an hour afterward Henri delivered to Quayle the following note from Helene:

"Sir—May I see you to thank you for the service you have rendered to me? The news you have brought me, though painful, has greatly relieved my mind. In this letter, the writer suggests a possibility. I have been thinking whether that possibility might, perhaps, be carried into reality."

"Gratefully yours,"

"HELENE LEMURE."

"The charm is working!" Quayle said to himself, warmly. "We shall have only to keep the bait dangling before her eyes until she gets to hunger for it, and the thing is done. We must not be too hasty. We must not consent too quickly."

Women hate being kept waiting. Nothing draws so much at their nerves as suspense. When they get impatient they lose their ready judgment and their powers of calculation.

"The difficulty is the identification of the body. It would not serve my purpose to do away with her, and to have the fact of her death disputed. It will be easy enough, if I can get her outside the lines, to put a bullet through her head, and to say that she was killed by a stray shot from the pickets, but who will prove for me that the dead woman is Helene Berlinguy? There lies the difficulty."

"Well," said Henri, "what you say to her?"

"I say to her nothing for the present," was the reply. "I have to make inquiries. You say that she recognized you this time?"

"Oh, yes," answered Henri, "and she made sheep's eyes like his."

Here Henri gave a clownish imitation of Helene's persuasive glances, with the result that Quayle threw himself upon his bed and roared.

"Acting is not in your line," said Quayle, still laughing. "The only part you could play to life would be that of a drunken man. You know all about him. But I have no doubt, when the time comes, you will allow this wench to do what she likes with you."

"Do not say that," exclaimed Henri, with a sneer of disgust. "I know you are due to me. I not forget. I always remember Toulon."

"We will see," answered Quayle. "If I were to take you at your word"—this with a cruel glitter in the oblong eyes, and the words blazed between the set teeth—"do you think you would have the nerve?"

"Nerve for what?" exclaimed Henri.

"Nerve to pay her for the injury she did to us. Nerve to return to her with interest payment for our years in chains. Nerve to strike, if necessary, a blow that will avenge all we suffered through her."

Henri had turned pale beneath the olive of his skin, and he sat on his chair, gripping the arms with his hands. His dark eyes flashed and his brow darkened. At last he rose with his face distorted by the evil passions which his companion's speech had aroused.

"I pay out 'round Adams," he said; "an' I'll pay out ze woman who betrays us."

"Very well. I will send for you when I am ready."

Quayle's next step was to again penetrate the Union lines and have another talk with Captain Denon. The evening found him at Savage Station. Walker was under strict surgical surveillance, and nobody was allowed to speak to him, but the surgeons gave Quayle permission to see Denon. Denon was overjoyed when he heard that his letter had been delivered to Helene.

"Do you think she will come?" he asked.

"I can't say," was Quayle's reply. "She has your letter. She has asked to see me, but hitherto I have not been able to meet her. I can only say I will try my best."

"Miss Lemure will be doubly glad to come when she knows that Major Adams has regained consciousness and that there is great hope of his recovery," said Denon. "The strange thing in connection with his improvement is the fact that he thinks he is not Major Adams, of the Louisiana battalion, but somebody else altogether."

Quayle stared.

"Somebody else altogether?" he asked.

"Who does he think he is?"

"He says that his name is Walter Graydes, and that he is the son of an English nobleman, Lord Yorley."

If a bullet had struck Quayle at that moment, he could not have started up more excitedly. His face was ashen.

"Does the doctor think he is likely to recover soon?" he asked.

"The doctor has every hope that a week or ten days will see him fairly on the road to recovery."

That night Quayle crossed the Chickahominy, and took a northeasterly direction to search for a spot where the villainous deed he was planning might be safely and effectually committed.

"It will have to be done near enough to the Yankee pickets to get her into the Yankee lines," he said, "and it will have to be done when Mr. Walter Graydes will have thoroughly recovered his memory. When he knows all about himself, he will be able to recognize his fair cousin. Luck is in my way. I have been

bothering my head to get the body identified. Mr. Walter Graydes—myself shall identify her when she is dead."

CHAPTER XVI.

Helene decided, if facilities were afforded her for so doing, to risk the journey to the Northern camp. She was not prompted by love or pity, by affection or charity, but the idea had the charm of danger and of romance about it. She was not a romantic woman, but her life had been one of very even tenor lately, and the excitement of the venture thrilled her already.

Col. Adams had recovered so far that the doctors had given permission to have him removed to the residence of a friend in the country some forty or fifty miles from Richmond, where the greater quiet, and the air undefined by the vicinity of Chickahominy swamps, would hasten his restoration to complete health and activity.

The colonel was to be sent there on the following day, and Helene was to accompany him. Where an excuse is to be found for anything, a woman is sure to be able to fashion one. Helene arranged with Col. Adams to go with him to his friend's residence, and then to return to Richmond for the purpose of superintending certain household affairs. These, she said, would occupy about a week.

Adams readily consented. Helene had become dearer to him every day, and from regarding her as a daughter, his feeling had changed to an affection of a different kind, and he hoped and longed for the day when he would dare to ask her to become his wife.

His attentions had become more marked, and Helene was glad of the opportunity to escape them. The excuse of the journey to Richmond gave her time to go to the federal camp, and return if her mysterious guide and protector could so arrange. She, therefore, wrote a note as follows:

"I go with the colonel to Columbia the day after tomorrow, and shall be free to meet you on Monday or Tuesday next at any place you may appoint. Kindly send me your instructions, and I will implicitly follow them."

She inclosed this little note in an envelope, and sent Sue with it to the camp to give it to Henri. The next morning she received the following reply, brought to her by Henri:

"If you can arrange to be at Ashland on Tuesday evening next, the 24th instant, about seven o'clock, I will meet you at Crockett's tavern, and I will then comply with your wish. Will you also do me the favor to ask the colonel for a week's leave for the bearer of this note?"

Helene had no difficulty in obtaining the requisite permit for Henri. She did not even mention who the soldier was. Adams was only too happy that she should ask him for anything, no matter what, and he granted her request without a question of why or who.

When the young Frenchman came to Quayle's rooms and brought him Helene's reply, agreeing to meet him at the appointed place, Quayle for the first time felt a shiver creep through him, and a repugnance which he had not known before chilled his blood.

"Bah!" he said to himself. "It is not a nice job, but it has to be done. Besides—who knows? I may be able to get that sweep to do it for me. Ah! Mr. Rodbert Berlinguy," he said, "you don't know how much nearer you are to-day to those millions of Mademoiselle Helene than you were yesterday. When this job is over Dixie land will know me no more, nor Yankeeedom either. I'll be 'fo' for old England! And I shall be glad to get back to London. I'll have a better chance this time with one hundred thousand pounds in my pocket."

Quayle's plan was splendidly simple. After meeting Helene on Tuesday evening at Ashland, a village about eighteen miles to the northwest of Richmond, he would take her southeast, outside of the pickets of both armies, to a ruined hut in a field not far from the Union lines at Beaver Dam creek.

He had provided himself with a couple of short, but very heavy, revolvers, carrying bullets of the Southern army pattern. He had also secured a small vial filled with a powerful narcotic, which he intended to mix with the water Helene would be given to drink.

(To be continued.)

He wouldn't be searched.

"Several years ago I took a late train from Boston to New York," said a man in business in Kansas City. "In the morning I was awakened earlier than usual by the porter, who said that a robbery had been committed on the sleeper during the night, and that all the passengers would have to get up. Some one had taken six \$100 bills from the clothing of a gentleman who occupied a berth in the middle of the car. Every section had been taken before we left Boston, and as the train had been almost constantly in motion it seemed certain that the person who had committed the theft was still on the car. The porter said no one had been aboard but the passengers, and that none of them had left. It was proposed to search everybody. A man who had a berth directly opposite from the one who had been robbed, objected. He told his name and said any one might easily find that he was a man of good reputation. In the meantime some officers boarded the car, and after a little sweating got the money from the guilty one. Then the passenger who had refused to be searched asked the officers to examine his pockets. This seemed strange, but he insisted. In an inside pocket they found six \$100 bills. It was merely a coincidence that he should have the same amount of money as the other passenger had lost, and in exactly the same denominations, but he knew that under the circumstances he could hardly establish his innocence. How was that for a case of circumstantial evidence?"

—Kansas City Star.

Blackleg.

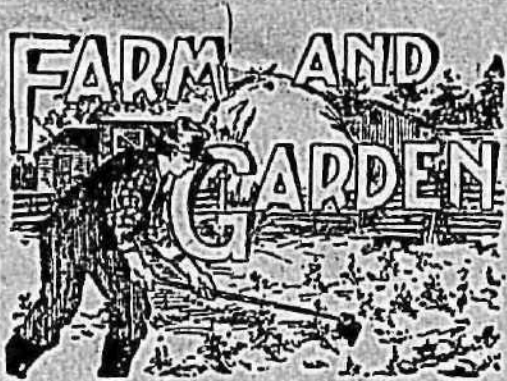
Mrs. Hyslop—Poor Percy had a sad experience on his last trip to Philadelphia.

Mr. Hyslop—Accident?

Mrs. Hyslop—Yes; he lost the London and Paris labels off his grip.

New York Press.

A woman might be happy without a new bonnet if no other woman had one.



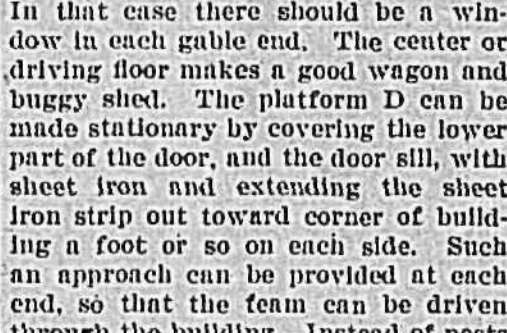
FARM AND GARDEN

A Combination Building.
Here is a plan for a combined corn crib, granary and wagon shed as given in the Ohio Farmer. It is 32x20 and 10 feet high to eaves, and has a tight floor, which is reached by means of a movable platform, D. The building is set up on short wooden posts, B, standing on a flat stone, C, and a galvanized iron pan inverted over the top, A. This makes it rat and mouse proof, if the platform D is pulled away from



COMBINATION FARM BUILDING.

the building when not in use. The plan is shown in the second picture. The grain bins are arranged with sliding boards in front, same as in any granary. The attic can be used for storing tools or anything else desired. In that case there should be a window in each gable end. The center or driving floor makes a good wagon and buggy shed. The platform D can be made stationary by covering the lower part of the door, and the door sill, with sheet iron and extending the sheet iron strip out toward corner of building a foot or so on each side. Such an approach can be provided at each end, so that the team can be driven through the building. Instead of posts

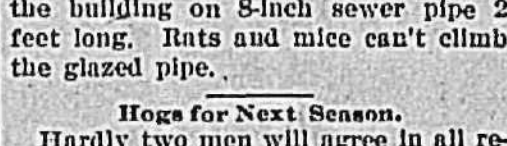


FLOOR PLAN.

and inverted pans, it is cheaper to set the building on 8-inch sewer pipe 2 feet long. Rats and mice can't climb the glazed pipe.

Hogs for Next Season.
Hardly two men will agree in all respects as to what constitutes the best sow for breeding purposes, although the most successful hog raisers are coming around to the belief that the medium animal gives the best returns, so that the old idea that the brood sow should be of large size is being abandoned. Size determined on, then other characteristics should be sought. If the sow has had one litter it is easy to know if she is fitted to continue the work. If she was not a good mother, if she did not have the proper amount of milk (provided she was properly fed) then she will not prove a profitable mother for other seasons. When the sow is bred for the first time, then one is taking some chances, but it ought not to be hard, after the first year, to get together a fine lot of sows simply by remembering how they acted in previous years.

Home-Made Plank Drag.
I have a home-made plank leveler and clod crusher which I think an improvement upon those made by overlapping planks, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. It does exceedingly good work, leveling so a field may be made as even as a floor. Mine is about eight feet wide and six



EFFECTIVE PLANK DRAG.

feet long. I have tried to show how it is made in the cut. Two planks are set on edge, and a series of planks notched into their lower edges, sloping backward at an angle of about 45 degrees. I have tried to present a view of one plank on edge, showing how the cross planks are inserted. I make the forward cross planks shorter than those in rear, as it leaves smoother work made thus. Board may be nailed on top to stand upon when it is desired to do extra heavy scraping.

American Fig Culture.
Successful fig raising began in the vicinity of Fresno, Cal. Success dates from the introduction of the tiny wasp which secured the pollenization of the blossoms, and without which the trees had failed to set fruit. The first commercial crops were grown in 1900, the first being of the Smyrna variety, a distinguished sort of ro-

markably fine quality and appearance. As grown in California, the variety is superior in sweetness to the imported kind, and is as much superior to ordinary figs as the Washington Navel orange is to the common oranges. Four or five years are required from setting the trees before good-sized crops are produced, but the industry is making rapid progress and likely to supply soon an important part of the fig trade of this country.

Prices for Horses Are High.
All the large horse markets report high prices this year. The demand was never better in all parts of the country, particularly for the best animals. Some very fine drafters have sold for as much as \$500 to \$600 in the Chicago market. These, of course, are exceptional prices, and have certainly been very remunerative to the growers.

In the financial depression that followed 1893 values dropped to so low a figure that breeders restricted their operations to such an extent that breeding stock went away down below the numbers kept in previous years. In fact in some localities that were more or less distinguished for their industry, it went almost entirely out of existence.

Fortunately with the revival of prices a marked revival is manifesting itself in breeding. Of course, there is a possibility that breeding may be overdone, but the probability that such will be the case is not very strong. The depletion of this class of horses has been so great that unless depression should come and should be severe those who are rearing draft horses may expect to find a good market for them providing they have been properly reared.

Grain Led by Cotton.
The exports of grain and flour from the United States for the ten months ending October were less than one-half in value of those of the corresponding period in 1903 or 1902, and only one-third as much as those of the corresponding period of 1901 or 1890. Yet the total volume of exports for the ten months was \$60,000,000 greater than for the same period of last year, indicating that the shortage of grain products was more than offset in other ways. Manufactured goods seem to have made up the bulk of increase, the gain being over \$50,000,000 as compared with last year. Shipments of raw cotton also show a gain of \$22,000,000, suggesting that for the time, at least, cotton, rather than wheat, is king of the agricultural export trade.

Farm Fences.
The legal fence should be of wire with a rail at the top so as not to obstruct snow, or to be affected by winds. The neighborhood could get along without any fences if suitable laws were passed. The coming age will know no farm fences. If the farmers could lay by all they spend on fences they would get rich. Farm fences and common pastures will both die a natural death soon. Both belong to a pioneer period which we have outgrown.

Nursing Grass Lands.
When one has a meadow that has yielded good crops for a long time, but the yield is smaller with each passing season, there should be some let up in the cropping of such meadows. While many of them will be the better for receding, many of them will respond well to a top dressing of fertilizer and less cropping; that is, not cutting too close or gathering the second crop at all.

Orange Vinegar.
California orange growers have discovered a new use for over-ripe oranges, which have heretofore been of almost no value at the orchards. They have succeeded in making a high grade of vinegar from the juice, the product being claimed superior to apple vinegar.

Poultry Pickings.
No success can be achieved with poultry without cleanliness. It's a poor plan to wash eggs for keeping. Don't do it, unless eggs are to be used right away.

Whatever you do, unless you fatten for market, don't give an exclusive corn diet, and better not even then.

The cry now is for winter eggs. The poultry keeper smart enough to get them is the one who is successful financially.

For sweeping the hen houses, perches, etc., what better do you want than an old broom which the good woman has cast aside as too much worn?

Hens, in order to be able to lay well, must have a free supply of good drinking water, and the poultry keeper who wants and expects even a fair yield of eggs in cold weather must take all possible pains to furnish it.

Place a heated soapstone wrapped in cloth into a box of proper size, and upon this put the dish containing fresh drinking water, with a cover over the dish which leaves only a small part of the surface of the water exposed. Do this and the water will not freeze.

Barns, outbuildings, back porches, etc., are poor places for poultry. Have the poultry house or houses, even on farms, in a sheltered place at some distance from house or barns, or so located that the hens will not be liable to make a nuisance of themselves.

To cure the chick upon whose throat gape worms have got a firm foothold, various methods of treatment are recommended. One is to remove the worms by means of a small feather, stripped to near the point, then dipped in turpentine and sweet oil, and inserted carefully into the windpipe, twisting it and finally moving it again together with the gape worms that were loosened from the windpipe in the process.



Peder Nissen, who sacrificed his life in an attempt to roll across Lake Michigan in a strange craft of his own invention, had a record for deeds of daring. In 1900 he twice shot the rapids of Niagara Falls in boats of his own make, and had he succeeded in the adventure which cost his life his purpose was to make an attempt to reach the north pole. Nissen was born in Denmark forty-three years ago, but came to this country while a youth and was educated here. He was the inventor of a number of novelties and labor-saving devices, and once conducted a business college in Chicago. He was a graduate of the Indiana State Normal College at Valparaiso.

The Rev. Wilson S. Fitch, late pastor of the Pilgrim church at Attleboro, Mass., will go on the stage. His first appearance will be in the character of Hamlet.

The late Alexander Mayer-Kohn, a Berlin banker, was the owner of one of the largest autograph collections in the world.

General James H. Wilson, who has been appointed chairman of the Inaugural committee, is a celebrated veteran. For a long time he was chief of the engineer corps, and previously had been in charge of river and harbor improvements on Lake Erie. From 1889 to 1893 he was superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, whence he was graduated in 1860. General Wilson made a brilliant record during the civil war, being brevetted on several occasions for gallant conduct. For a time he left the service and engaged in railway and engineering operations, but soon was reappointed. He was born in Southern Illinois in September, 1837.

Dr. Leo Vogel, appointed Swiss minister at Washington, will be the youngest diplomat of his rank at the national capital.

Veretchnagin was at once the kindest and the wildest of men. He loved newspaper notices.

Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, who has been appointed to serve on the Anglo-Russian North Sea commission at Paris, and who has accepted the position, won fame in the Spanish war as being the man to whom the town of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered. He was then in command of the gunboat Dixie. Rear Admiral Davis is a native of Massachusetts and was graduated from the naval academy in 1864. He has been connected with several expeditions to determine differences in longitude. For a short time he served as superintendent of the naval observatory.

Prof. Koch, at present in Paris, proposes to make Paris his permanent home. He will visit German South Africa on a government mission shortly.

It is stated that Drs. Ott and Hirsch, who attended the wife of the Czar when the heir to the Russian throne was born, received \$50,000 each.

Miss Gertrude von Petzold, M. A., has accepted a call to the Unitarian Church at Leicester, Eng. She is the first woman appointed to a pastorate in England, though women ministers have been common in the United States for several years.

Miss von Petzold is said to be a very earnest speaker and extremely popular with her parishioners. This indicates a rapid advance from the theory of the days Miss von Petzold, of St. Paul, who said: "It is a shame for a woman to speak in church." It also calls attention to the forward march of woman in every sphere of learning.

The little band of English students of the literature and history of Spain, has lost one of its most brilliant members in the death of Henry Butler Clarke. He was not 40 when he died.

Sir Richard Sankel estimates that Ireland's bogs contain the equivalent of 5,000,000,000 tons of coal.

The story that Gen. Kuroki's father was a Pole has been exploded. Kuroki is an old Japanese name; it is derived from kuroi (black) and ki (wood, or tree).

ADMIRAL DAVIS.

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.

MISS GERTRUDE VON PETZOLD.

MISS GERTRUDE VON PETZOLD.

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THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

The romantic farce of Mrs. Chadwick came to the press just in time to head off the tragedy and sin of Nan Patterson, which was deluging the land with unsavory details. Laugh and the world laughs with you, and Mrs. Chadwick is now having her innings? How long she must have been laughing up her sleeve at the scheme she devised for getting other people's money without committing an indictable offense. Only she knows and she declines to take the public into her confidence. Silence with her is golden so golden that it is expected she must have settled two or three millions of dollars upon her husband, who is doing Europe and telegraphing home that he stands by his wife, what with fashionable gowns automobiles, costly entertainments, and all the rest of the outside show of wealth and respectability, she cut a wide swath in her Cleveland circle of society. It was very fine while it lasted. She danced but others paid the fiddler. There is a hazard in new friends as Ira Reynolds has discovered. Money talks and with a plenty of it there is little difficulty in sailing with the 400.

Last weeks panic in Wall street, which in three days reduced the value of sixteen leading stocks \$213,411,576, was not in the remotest degree the result of recommendations in the Presidents message, or the proposed policy of the republican party. Neither can it be laid wholly at the door of Mr. Sawson, although he contributed his influence. The market was weak because it had become stale, that is, stocks had been forced up to their full measure and a reaction was sure to follow. When the topping began the usual financial cyclone was witnessed in the stock exchange. But as the business, banking and manufacturing conditions of the country are sound, backed by tremendous crops and vast orders for manufactured articles, the stock market will soon find its normal level, and the shorn lambs can once more gamble and feed in May-green pastures.

Not many years ago bank robbing was a successful occupation for crooks and thieves. This is now comparatively rare owing to the improved methods of constructing bank buildings, and the use of burglar proof safes and vaults. Post offices have taken the place of the old time banks and present a wide and easy field for the burglar. During the last fiscal year no less than 1598 post offices in this country were robbed, or at the rate of over four each day. In addition to these crimes \$40 rural and free delivery boxes were rifled of their contents. Exactly how to account for this increase of crime may be difficult, but it is plain that post offices are not protected as they should be. Since the post office is a government institution, destined to exist as long as the government itself why not begin to make it permanent, safe and secure from burglars.

Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White, agrees with president Roosevelt in deploring the laws delay, especially in criminal cases. He says crime is crime and it is somebody's duty to make its prosecution more speedy and less intricate. Even the Government, when prosecutor, as in the case of Beavers, Machen, Groff, and many others, finds it impossible to expediate the trial and secure the prompt carrying out of the sentence. Mr. White says that in regard to this matter he prefers evolution to revolution. It is acknowledged that high crime is more frequent in this country than anywhere else in the world, save only Sicily. Since we are in the habit of calling down other peoples who commit crimes, this is a serious indictment for a nation which prides itself upon its intelligence and christianity.

There is at least one Englishman, Sir Alfred Mosley, who after an exhaustive study of conditions in this country, does not hesitate to say that the prosperity of the United States is wonderful. Her progress he adds, will be steadily and rapidly upward, and he predicts that during the next generation the commercial and idealistic achievements of America may fairly stagger humanity. All this is largely owing to a free republican form of government supplemented by a scientific and practical system of education. Give the people a square deal and equal opportunity, and progress will take care of itself.

The Union League Club of New York City is known as the home of protectionists, naturally it takes an interest in the agitation for tariff reform. A few days since it passed a resolution asking Congress to authorize a complete investigation so that it may be determined whether there inequalities or injustices in the present tariff schedules. In any case this would have to be done before Congress could intelligently rectify them. Those who desire tariff reform cannot begin to soon to collect data in favor of their contention. And when compiled it can be promptly presented to the congressional committee.

A House-Building Maxim.
True design is not constructed decoration, but decorated construction.

A pure drug law is badly needed in Chicago, as well as other places. Out of 139 prescriptions recently filled in that city by as many druggists, only 31 were made of pure material. Manufacturers are to blame quite as much as the druggists, and the doctors and the sick are the victims.

Hard on the Widow.
In 1901 the population of England and Wales a square mile was 558. In 1900 the population of the United States was 21.4 a square mile; so England is comparatively crowded. Yet in Lincolnshire a widow had to travel thirty-nine miles on her husband's death. Thus: For a doctor's certificate, 7 miles; to register the death, 5 miles; return home, 9 miles; to the grave and back, 18 miles; total, 39 miles.

Report from Reform School.
J. G. Gluck, Superintendent, Pruntytown, W. Va., writes: After trying all other advertised cough medicines we have decided to use Foley's Honey and Tar exclusively in the West Virginia reform school. I find it the most effective and absolutely harmless. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Woman Is Home Body.
"Mrs. Jason-Gause, a demure little Quaker lady of Lyon county," says the Kansas City Journal, "certainly is unrivaled in her record for staying at home. She has just returned from a visit to a daughter in Texas. It was her first ride on a railroad train. It was the first time in nearly fifty years she had been outside of Lyon county. For twenty-three years she had passed but one night away from home. She is the mother of Prof. Gause, of the State Normal school."

Pineoles is the name of a new discovery put up in a new way. A certain cure for all Kidney, Blood and Bladder diseases, and every form of Rheumatism. Pineoles relieve Backache and Kidney pains permanently. If you need such a remedy let us show you the wonderful Pineoles. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Looked Like a Framed Painting.
He had been standing for five minutes in the lobby of one of the large hotels looking at the pretty cashier through her little office window. Finally he turned to a man near by and said: "Gosh, zat's sha pretty picture. Wist I cud paint like zat. Thought I saw th' head move, but things allez move when I've had too much." Then he walked slowly away.—Kansas City Times.

The health and fragrance and strength of the great pine forests are condensed in Pineoles—a new discovery put up in a new way. A cure for all Kidney, Blood and Bladder diseases, Backache, Lumbago, and every form of Rheumatism. Pineoles rid the system of impurities.

In Fashion's School.
If you wish to be quite in the fashion You must learn how to practice repose. You must scorn all expression of passion. You may love, yes, but under the rose. One may grant you another concession, You may smile at something quite smart. But you'd better think of repression. And not laugh too loud at the start. If with laughter your sides may be shaking, Be quite sure that no one near knows, Though with grief your heart may be breaking, To be swell you must practice repose. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

SEED TIME

The experienced farmer has learned that some grains require far different soil than others; some crops need different handling than others. He knows that a great deal depends upon right planting at the right time, and that the soil must be kept enriched. No use of complaining in summer about a mistake made in the spring. Decide before the seed is planted.

The best time to remedy wasting conditions in the human body is before the evil is too deep rooted. At the first evidence of loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion should be taken immediately. There is nothing that will repair wasted tissue more quickly or replace lost flesh more abundantly than Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and builds up the body when ordinary foods absolutely fail.

We'll send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
CHEMISTS
409 Pearl Street
NEW YORK
See and get all druggists

The Vigil.
I see the window of my sweet—
The trellised window toward the west,
Beneath my footstep barely pressed
Is faint and rare. I hear the beat,
It almost seems, within her breast
Of her thrice tender heart, and feel
Its vibrant passion stir her rest!

And through the open window borne
In subtle tincture on the air,
The perfumes of the roses worn
At last night's ball a message bear
Unto my heart with passion torn!
Light-winged, they wander outward
Where I stand and whisper low unto
The eager ear of my despair!

What if—but vain the thought I fear
The lilac curtains drawn aside,
My sleeping beauty should appear
And I should see her tender-eyed!
Vain phantasy! The white dawn clear
Will touch her lids to waking wide;
Till then she dreams; but never dreams
Who watches in the moonlight here!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Election Night Episode.
The man with the piece of chalk was busily putting down figures which he laboriously read from the "filmsies" handed him by the messenger boy. The crowd was cheering or groaning, according to the color of the returns and the temper of the composite human units.

After the messenger had handed in the filmsies he started to go away. First he turned to the door at his left, but a bulky man filled it. Then he dodged to the right and attempted to duck under the support of the huge blackboard. But the man with the chalk was too quick. With pale face and startled eyes he leaped at the urchin and seized him by the arm. As he was led from back of the blackboard the boy writhed in pain and said: "Watchy doin', mister? I ain't done nothin'."

"Don nothin', indeed!" cried the man, trembling with wrath. "Wasn't you trying to go behind the returns?" And the reckless and crestfallen lad did well to escape with his life.—Baltimore American.

Look out for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. They are dangerous at this season of the year. They lead to pneumonia or consumption. You can prevent or cure all such complaints with Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar—an improvement over all cough, lung and bronchial remedies, and the best Cough Syrup. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Boy Fought With Deer.
Willie Stevens, 17 years old, saw a deer come out of a swamp near Susquehanna, Pa., the other day. He crouched down in a quiet corner with a stone in his hand, and as the deer passed hurled the stone and struck the animal, crippling it. The deer tried to escape, but the boy overtook it and struck the beast in the head with another stone. The deer turned at bay and rushed at the boy. The latter dodged and caught the animal by one of its hind legs. Both went down together and rolled over and over in the struggle. Stevens finally managed to get a grip on the deer's neck and with an old pocket knife cut its throat, thus ending the struggle.

When you need a pill it is always best to buy the best. Dado's Little Liver Pills are the best. Try them. They have a way of their own. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Newspapers of the World.
It has been calculated that, taking the population of the whole world, there is one newspaper to every \$2,600 persons. The United States supports 12,500 newspapers, of which 1,000 are dailies, these being round figures. Germany has 5,500 journals, of which 800 are dailies. England takes second place in the European record with 3,000 newspapers, of which 809 are dailies. France has nearly the same number—namely, 2,819—but of these only a fourth appear daily or twice or thrice a week.

Manzan is the Pile Remedy that reaches the spot and stops all pile pain instantly. If you suffer with Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Protruding Piles and want to be cured is only necessary to use Manzan, the Great Pile Cure. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Longevity in Warm Climates.
Statistics show that more people live to be 100 years old in warm climates than in northern countries. We know that here in Mexico there are many centenarians, for in towns not forty miles from the capital are not a few men and women beyond the 100 year line. Germany reports 778 centenarians, France 213, England 146 and Spain 401, and the population of Spain is relatively small.—Mexican Herald.

One of Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets after eating even if you can eat but little, will digest the little you do eat, and cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Belching, and Weak Heart. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

The Modest Professor.
"I never become angry because a man does not think quite as I do," remarked the professor; "for when I find a man who disagrees with me I realize that it is probably with difficulty that he thinks at all."

Meaning of "M. C. B."
The initials, "M. C. B.," seen on so many freight cars, stand for "Master Car Builders," and refer to standard measurements of the car and standard appliances, such as couplers, etc.

For cracked hands, chapped lips, and rough skin, Pinesoles is the nicest, quickest, best cure. One application in one night prove it.

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No Money in Apples.
This is the way a North Norway correspondent figures: Most of the farmers have sold their apples for one dollar, which really means exchanging one dollar for another. Thirty-eight pick barrels, 12 cents for its for packing, 12 cents market and board of the

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RANGES and PARLOR STOVES
of the Bement make, Detroit, Mich.

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Attorney-at-Law
Grayslake, Ill.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff
of Able
Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Dr. Schwartz went to Chicago Tuesday.
Mat Sugar was in Chicago Monday, doing a little Xmas shopping.

Miss Collins was a Grayslake visitor Saturday.

Teddy Wright spent Saturday and Sunday in Chicago with his brother.

Wm. Griesmer went to Chicago Monday.

Preparations are being made to fill some of the smaller ice houses, as the ice is nearly thick enough for cutting.

The next meeting of the Lake Villa Literary society will be held Tuesday, Dec. 27. All are invited.

There is to be a dance in McMahon's hall Friday, Dec. 23, given by the Piker Clerks of Chicago.

A meeting was held in the town hall Saturday night for the organization of a fire department.

A large shed is being erected as an addition to the new hall for the purpose of stabling teams, so that hereafter all visitors can find ample shelter for their rigs.

The bazaar, under the management of the Royal Neighbors held in the new hall Wednesday, Dec. 14, was a grand success, and a very enjoyable time was reported by all.

The Royal Neighbors elected the following officers at their last meeting on Dec. 13. Oracle, Mrs. Addie Manzer; Vice Oracle, Mrs. Mary Douglas; Chancellor, Mrs. Margaret Galiger; Recorder, Mrs. Kate Manzer; Receiver, Mrs. Hattie Kapple; Marshal, Mrs. Mary Miller; Inside Sentinel, Mrs. Margaret Miller; Outside Sentinel, Mrs. Sarah Barnstable; Manager, Mary Dalrymple; Physician, Dr. Homer Jamieson.

The bazaar given by the Cedar Lake Camp No. 460, R. N. A., at the new hall Dec. 14, was a success in every respect, about \$80 being cleared from the sale of lunches, popcorn and home made candy, and articles both useful and ornamental donated by every member of the camp, and many of its friends, especially Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and Lilly McMahon. The R. N. A. organ that was raffled off that evening brought about \$40. Mr. Parks holding the lucky number. The officers of the camp wish to thank all who so kindly helped to make the bazaar a success.

Don't be imposed upon by taking substitutes offered for Foley's Honey and Tar. Sold by James H. Swan, druggist.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mrs. J. T. Morrill, who has been ill, is again able to be out.

Mark Shorer left on Monday for Jackson, Ill., where he has accepted a position.

Mrs. Spring has gone to Libertyville to assist in the Clark hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Rickay moved on Monday into the rooms over Mrs. Benhuen's.

H. Allardt of Chicago spent the last of the week with his sister, Mrs. E. B. Sherman.

Elsworth Murgatroid and younger brother of Vesper, Wis., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Bert Johnson.

A surprise party was given Miss Sarah Fox at her home Monday evening, and a pleasant time was had.

Pat Sullivan and family have gone to Watertown, Wis., where they will visit relatives over Christmas.

The Christmas tree and entertainment will be held at the Congregational church on Friday evening. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Robinson's Sunday school class gave a weight social at his home on Friday evening which was a success, both socially and financially.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Higley will move into the pretty home recently built by D. Wightman, and Ed Wagner will move his family into the house vacated by Mr. Higley.

Chas. Robinson, who is attending school at Appleton, Wis., is at home for the holidays. Mrs. Patten and Miss Knott, of Appleton are also guests of Mr. Robinson and family.

The masquerade given by the firemen Thursday evening was a success. Chas. Thompson was the lucky one to win the cutter. Georgie Kapple, who represented the college girl, and George Ray, the policeman, received first prizes, and Ole Horn, who represented a pig, won the prize for the most comic. A good sum was cleared.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Miss Emmeline Bishop was a Kenosha visitor Saturday.

Rev. Brooks and family are visiting Mrs. C. B. Gaines.

Miss Eliza Cotting returned from Richmond last Tuesday.

Mrs. George Huntoon, of Salem, visited her father, Mr. A. Upson, on Saturday.

Miss Lula Rowbottom and her scholars are planning an interesting entertainment for Friday evening, Dec. 23.

Mrs. F. E. Stevens made a trip to Union Grove during the week.

Miss Jennie Hawkins and Nettie Murdoch were Kenosha visitors Saturday.

Miss Edith Murdoch came home last Friday evening from Oakkosh, where she is attending school.

The regular meeting of the Mission Study class was held at Miss Cotting's Monday evening.

Mrs. O. P. Christian has been suffering with a severe cold during the past week, but is some better at present writing.

Miss Ada Stevens, of Elgin, Ill., and Miss Jennie Stevens, of Manston, Wis., have returned home for the Christmas vacation.

On Saturday evening of this week the Christmas exercises will be held in the M. E. church. An interesting program has been prepared and all are expecting a very enjoyable evening.

TREVOR, WIS.

Mrs. John Turnock visited in Kenosha the first of the week.

Mrs. Lasco, of Antioch, visited relatives here Monday.

Mrs. Barhyte spent the first of the week at her brother's, Tom Garland, in Bristol.

Those on the sick list are Mrs. Hiram Patrick, Mrs. George Patrick and Mrs. McDaniels.

George Hillger, of Salem, was looking after his interests in this place Sunday afternoon.

The bazaar held in the church Friday afternoon and evening was a success, the proceeds amounting to over \$100.

Little Lucile Matthews was in Wilmot Monday, rehearsing for the entertainment which will be given in the Lutheran church Christmas eve.

There will be a Christmas tree in the church at Liberty for the Sabbath School children. Come and make a good time for the children.

SPRING GROVE.

Dr. Bremkin was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

Dr. H. C. Darby transacted business in Spring Grove last week.

Miss Alice Churchill has returned home after a weeks visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Anton Schaffer entertained company over Sunday.

Among the Chicago passengers Monday were Miss Susie Wimpfegern, Miss Annie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Vidward and Mrs. Jake Freund.

TRADE WINNERS AT WILLIAMS BROTHERS

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES. COLE'S ORIGINAL HOT BLAST STOVES.

Burn everything--hard coal, soft coal, wood, shavings, cobs, dust and ashes.

FUR COATS,

just opened, direct from largest manufacturers in Northwest. Prices very low. Must be sold before January 1st.

Williams Bros. Best Flour. Pillsbury's Best Flour.

Selz's Shoes.

EVERYTHING ON HAND FOR A BIG WINTER'S TRADE

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mr. Steve Ingles had the misfortune to have the forefinger on his left hand cut off while helping to saw wood for W. C. Moss.

The Christmas Praise service will be next Sunday evening, Dec. 25.

Miss Millsap and Harold Lee came out from Evanston last Friday.

The bazaar was very successful, financially. The Ladies cleared about \$85.

C. E. Topic, Dec. 25--"The light of the word." Isa 9, 2-7. Vivian Bonner, leader.

The Sunday School will have an entertainment and Christmas tree on Saturday, Dec. 24.

Rev. F. T. Lee has sent in his resignation which will take place the latter part of the month. He has accepted a call to the First Congregational church at Maywood.

Not Current Coin.

Time is money, but it never bought any one a feather boa.

Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is an improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial remedies. It acts on the bowels--drives the cold out of the system, cures Croup, Whooping Cough, wards off Pneumonia and strengthens the lungs. Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is the best Cough Syrup for children. Tastes good. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Motor Cars for India.

In a recent report by the Belgian consul at Calcutta it is stated that there is a steady demand for motor cars in that city, and it is added that it is probable a large business will be done in these cars in the near future. The essential qualities for the Indian market are cheapness and quiet running. As the country is extremely dusty, chainless cars are preferred. The motive power should be petrolum, which is easily obtainable on journeys.--London Engineer.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it used to have. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears. An elegant dressing.



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This Tourist Suit is 32 inches long,
Broadcloth Collar and Cuffs, Tailor
Stitched and Trimmed with Silk
Braid, Slot Seams back and front,
like cut. Coat is ALL Lined in good
quality Satin. Skirt 9 Cores Pannel
Front, Open Lap Seams and Foot Pieats.

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The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Former United States Senator George W. McBride of Oregon, of the National World's Fair Commission, said in St. Louis there would be no fight by the commission if the fair directors did not choose to submit the list of awards for approval.

Agents of the Italian government, who have been for some time on a colonization scheme, are said to have purchased 8,000 acres of land in Newton county, Missouri, and 5,000 in Illinois, through government aid, will be sent to establish a colony.

According to Count Okuma, the ex-prime minister of Japan, the war with Russia is costing his country \$5,000,000 a week, and the czar's finance minister puts Russia's expenditure at \$6,250,000 a week. At this rate Japan has spent \$190,000,000 and Russia \$225,000,000 on the war since it began.

Regular communication has been established between Kansas City and Chicago by the DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company. Fifteen agramms were received in Chicago Thursday direct from the western city. The distance is 400 miles and the successful operation of wireless telegraphy for this distance on land breaks all records.

Alleged cruelties inflicted on the children at the poor farm in Brule county, South Dakota, have caused a sensation. One little boy was reported to the overseer as having stolen an orange at school and when accused of it refused to confess. It is charged that the overseer broke a whip on the child and, still failing to get a confession, proceeded to tie him up by the thumbs. An investigation is on foot and the matter will be brought to the notice of the grand jury.

BREVITIES.

Five fires in Cincinnati in three days caused a loss of \$250,000.

Ossian Doolittle Ashley, formerly president of the Wahash railroad, is dead, aged 83 years.

The steamer Glen Island was destroyed by fire in Long Island sound and nine persons perished.

Fire at Silverton, Colo., destroyed the "Midway Terminal" of the Silver Lake mine. Loss \$100,000.

Columbia Hall at Skowhegan, Me., containing four stores, the opera house and Masonic hall, burned. Loss \$140,000.

Opposition to the time-honored inaugural ball has arisen among members of Congress and the affair may be dropped.

A cave-in at Frank Mead & Co.'s marble quarry at Knoxville, Tenn., killed W. J. Miller and seriously wounded John Allen.

The wife of "Lord Farrington," who is under sentence of death in St. Louis, offers her daughter for adoption, being too poor to educate her.

Bernard B. McGrovey of O'Neil, Neb., former president of the Elkhorn Valley Bank, which closed its doors on Thanksgiving eve, was arrested in Phoenix, Ariz.

The Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company announced that Feb. 1 it will issue \$1,800,000 of stock to be used in constructing new lines in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Blowing her nose too hard caused the death of Mary Melke, 15 years old, of St. Charles, Minn. The effort produced hemorrhage of the brain. She had been suffering from a cold.

Judge E. M. Payne of Chickasha, Ok., United States commissioner, has been acquitted in the Federal Court at Lawton of the charge of drunkenness and permitting the sale of liquor in Indian Territory.

Two New York boys, arrested on suspicion of having knowledge of the 24 fires that recently have terrorized the Park Slope district, confessed to being the incendiaries and implicated three other lads.

Locked-out plasterers of New York have appointed a committee to visit President Roosevelt and appeal to him to use his influence to settle their differences with the Building Trades Employers' Association.

All the Columbus, Ohio, brewing companies, with two exceptions, have been consolidated as the Foster Columbus Associated Brewing Company, with a capitalization of \$6,000,000 stock and \$6,000,000 bonds.

Fire in the factory of the Central Chair Company, Indianapolis, caused a loss of about \$50,000. The plant was nearly destroyed, while much of the finished goods and all of the machinery were destroyed.

The body of a young woman was found in the mountains near Colorado Springs, Colo., without a vestige of clothing and with the features burned beyond recognition and the deepest mystery shrouds the case.

The New York Central railroad raised its total land purchases for its new terminal to \$7,500,000 when it acquired the property bounded by 43d and 45th streets, Lexington avenue and Depew place, for \$2,500,000.

The United States Supreme Court decides that all railroad cars, including locomotives, must be equipped with uniform automatic couplers. The old Nebraska-Missouri boundary dispute is decided in favor of Nebraska.

It is said on good authority that the next Governor of the Yukon Territory will be W. W. B. Melnes, member in the British Columbia Legislature for Alberni, Vancouver Island. Mr. Melnes will be the youngest Governor in Canada.

As a result of the selection of Port Simpson as the terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, army officers state that the government will construct a fortification in the State of Washington opposite Port Simpson, just across the international boundary line.

The Inge-Bundant infirmary at Mobile, Ala., was destroyed by fire. Thirty-seven patients, the majority of whom were unable to assist themselves, were removed before the fire drove the doctors and nurses from the building. One patient who had undergone an operation for appendicitis, died during the removal.

PLOT TO KILL THE CZAR.

Russian Secret Service Men Claim to Have Discovered Such.

Russian secret service agents claim to have discovered a new and alarmingly formidable plot to assassinate the czar. The discovery, coming at the same time with the frantic anti-war demonstration in front of the Governor's palace at Moscow, has caused great excitement.

The secret service has discovered that the plot to assassinate the czar and other Russian leaders was laid in England, and hurried requests were sent to the police of London, Manchester and Liverpool to seize the plotters. It is now known that many, perhaps all, of the plotters fled England before the war, having reached the secret police there, and they are believed to have reached Russia on their errand of murder.

The wild unrest, following the students' riots and anti-war riots in Moscow, St. Petersburg and other Russian cities will, it is feared, serve to hide the plotters until they can make their attempt on the life of the czar and his ministers.

The plot, it is declared, was discovered through the seizure of incriminating correspondence between plotters in Moscow and in Manchester, England, and the two men wanted at Manchester had fled before they could be apprehended.

Four persons were killed and sixty wounded during the battles between the troops and the 3,000 students assembled in front of the Governor's palace in Moscow. Three hundred have been arrested. More than 3,000 students participated in the riots and they were not dispersed until after the police had made savage attacks with drawn sabers and had fired several volleys into the crowd.

The authorities knew in advance that trouble was impending, and several squadrons of mounted gendarmes were concealed in the court yards of houses, ready for an emergency.

RELIGIOUS SECTS GROWING.

Episcopal Church Leads, but Nearly All Show Gains.

Nearly all religious sects, as their figures of growth for last year are announced, show a larger percentage of increase than in previous years, says the New York Herald. In several denominations the ratio of growth exceeds the usual ratio of increase in the population. This is notably the case in the Episcopal church, which last year gained 3 per cent on its membership of the previous year, while the population growth is estimated at about 2 per cent. "The Episcopal church has added 25,915 to its 907,351."

In the Presbyterian church the increase in membership last year was at the rate of 2½ per cent, the gain in members being 27,431 and the total number 1,041,908. Last year's gain was 2½ per cent. The Southern Presbyterian church, a smaller body than the Northern, having but 239,888 members, gained 2 per cent last year.

The ratio of gain by the Methodist membership is not so large as in the other bodies named, but was 1-4-5 per cent, or almost as much as the estimated ratio of population growth. For the previous year the Methodist ratio was only 1 per cent. The body has now 3,064,735 members, of whom about 200,000 are connected with foreign conferences and missions. It is stated in the Presbyterian handbook for 1905 that the religions of the world have 1,430,000,000 adherents, divided as follows: Christianity, 477,080,158; Confucianism, 256,000,000; Hinduism, 190,000,000; Mohammedanism, 176,834,372; Buddhism, 147,000,000; Taoism and Shintoism, 57,000,000; Judaism, 7,056,000; and various heathen faiths, 118,129,479.

DR. ABBOTT DISCARDS BIBLE.

His Religion Founded on Science and Needs of Human Heart.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in a sermon to Harvard students, has announced his belief in a religion founded not on the Bible but on science and the outcroppings of the human heart, says a World dispatch from Cambridge, Mass.

"I wonder," he said, "if you will understand me when I say that I no longer believe in a great first cause. My God is a great and ever-present force, which is manifest in all the activities of man and all the workings of nature."

"I believe in a God who is in and through and of everything—not an absentee God, whom we have to reach through a Bible or some other outside aid, but a God who is closer to us than hand or foot. Science, literature and history tell us that there is one eternal energy, that the Bible no longer can be accepted as ultimate; that many of its laws were copied from other religions; and that man is an evolution, not a creation. "No thinking man will say there are many energies. The days of polytheism are past. There is only one energy. That energy has always been working. It is an intelligent energy. No scientist can deny it. It was working before Christ's time, even as it is now."



James W. A. MacDonald, New York's noted sculptor, has been an artist more than sixty years.

Stovan Zikitch, 117 years old, living at Nish, Serbia, was well acquainted with Lord Byron.

Although 85 years old, Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin of Lynn, Mass., does a good day's work binding shoes.

Pierre Barlow Cornwall, the last surviving member of the first Legislature of California, is dead.

Capt. J. R. Eggleston, sole surviving officer of the Mercedine, a cotton planter near Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Gully, speaker of the English House of Commons, probably will retire before his next birthday. He is now 70.

Charles Taylor of Waterbury, Vt., is 90 years old and yet he drove a horse in a trotting race recently. He did not win.

P. H. Leslie of Helena, Mont., has entered the sixty-fourth year of the practice of law. He once was Governor of Kentucky, and later President Cleveland appointed him territorial Governor of Montana.

WAR IN THE ORIENT.

COLD WEATHER PREVENTS ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

Both Armies Occupy Substantially the Positions They Have Held for Weeks.—Progress of the Baltic Fleet—Next Battle May Be on the Sea.

A Mukden dispatch says that "the extreme cold keeps things quiet along the front." When the thermometer is below zero one cannot look for active and continued military operations. There are reports of movements of Russian and Japanese flying columns, particularly on General Kuropatkin's left flank, but both sides occupy substantially the positions they have held for weeks.

If it be the intention of the Japanese to take their time henceforth about the reduction of Port Arthur it will be in their power to send Marquis Oyama a strong re-enforcement. The lowest estimate of General Stoessel's force is 4,000 men. That probably is too low, but if he should have three times as many the Japanese can safely send away a considerable portion of their Port Arthur army.

In the opinion of the Chicago Tribune, if Marquis Oyama, after having been re-enforced from that quarter, does not take the offensive speedily he probably never will. His army will have reached the highest point of efficiency after the arrival of the trained soldiers who have been fighting under General Nogi. The men whom he may receive from Japan will not be of so good quality. On the other hand, the troops now reaching General Kuropatkin are drawn from the garrisons on the western frontier of the empire and are superior to many of those previously sent to him. Before long General Kuropatkin should have at his disposal all the troops the carrying capacity of the Transsiberian railroad will permit him to keep supplied with provisions. The road is constantly being made more efficient by the construction of new sidings and the substitution of iron for wooden bridges.

It would not be surprising to hear that the Japanese have given up the plan of assuming the aggressive for a policy less prodigal of the lives of the soldiers. In that event Marquis Oyama could choose between holding his present position after fortifying it more extensively, or he could fall back upon some point nearer his base and await his enemy there.

It is admitted that the Russian ships at Port Arthur are destroyed, or are so badly damaged as to be unserviceable. The Japanese ships which have been blockading Port Arthur have gone home to refit and get ready to meet an advancing Russian fleet, which, though superior on paper, certainly is inferior in personnel. Naval officers of all nations have turned their eyes to the orient and are waiting eagerly for the result of the impending contest between great fleets of armored vessels. They have a professional interest in the matter aside from the general interest felt by all.

General Stoessel has given General Nogi a map showing the positions of the hospitals in Port Arthur, so that they may be safe from Japanese fire.

Progress of the Baltic Fleet. It is almost three months and a half since the Baltic fleet was officially declared to have sailed from Cronstadt for the far East. However, the fleet lingered at Revel and Libau for over a month after that, and the real beginning of its voyage must be dated from Oct. 16.

It covered the first 2,200 miles of its 17,500-mile journey at the average speed of about four miles an hour. Then, at Tanager, it divided into two squadrons, one of which, under Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, started around the Cape of Good Hope and the other, under Rear Admiral Voeikorsam, went by way of the Suez Canal.

Rojestvensky's squadron is now coasting along German Southwest Africa. In forty days, since leaving Tanager, it has covered about 5,200 miles, at the average speed of five and a half miles an hour. Voeikorsam's squadron has left Libau, in French Somaliland, with a speed record up to date of about three miles an hour.

The Chagos Islands in the Indian Ocean are generally assumed to be the rendezvous for the fleets. At the present rate of speed Admiral Rojestvensky should be there about the 15th of January, the distance he has to cover being something less than 4,000 miles. Then, assuming that the second squadron has arrived and that a third squadron which left Libau in November has caught up, he will be ready to take up the serious part of his adventure.

It is 6,600 miles from the Chagos Islands to Vladivostok by way of the Tsurugai Straits, or for a fleet averaging five and a half miles an hour, about fifty days' steaming. The fleet ought to cover this distance, it is true, in thirty to forty days, but experience up to date is sufficient to show that if it ever approaches Vladivostok at all it will not be till the month of March at the earliest.

War News in Brief.

The Japanese cruiser Saigun was sunk by a Russian mine in front of Port Arthur.

Japan is preparing to dispose of Russia's Baltic fleet when it reaches Asiatic waters.

The Japanese cruiser Adsuma is reported to have been blown up by a Russian mine.

The Japanese blew up Rilling Bay Port at Port Arthur, killing several and wounding many.

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CONGRESS

The Senate on Wednesday received official notice of the determination of the House of Representatives to present impeachment charges against Charles Swaine, Federal judge in the Northern District of Florida. A committee was appointed to prepare the details of the proposed trial. The Philippine government bill and the pure food bill were considered. Mr. Foraker presented a tariff amendment to the Philippine bill. Mr. Culberson (Texas) gave notice that he would offer several amendments to the bill, among them one striking out the entire section guaranteeing interest on the bonds of the proposed system of railroads. In the House further action on the impeachment proceedings against Judge Charles Swaine was taken. From the Committee on the Judiciary Mr. Jenkins (Wis.) reported back the resolutions demanding an inquiry into the so-called steel trust, with the recommendation that the resolution lie on the table. The recommendation was adopted. Mr. Baker (Dem., of N. Y.) moved an amendment to reduce from \$25,000 to \$24,000 the appropriation for testing coals and lignites. A bill was passed amending the revised statutes so as to give foreign authors the right to copyright in this country any time within twelve months after publication abroad; amending the revised statutes so as to restrict patents on drugs or medicines to the process of manufacture, and not the product.

In the Senate Thursday a resolution providing for "proper action" on the charges against Judge Swaine when articles of impeachment are presented by the House, but fixing no date for the beginning of the proceedings, was adopted. The urgency deficiency appropriation bill was passed without debate. The Philippine administration bill was taken up and amendments were offered by Mr. McCumber striking out the provision for the guaranteeing of interest on railroad bonds to 2½ per cent providing that they be guaranteed by the government of the United States, and prescribing a method for taxation of railroad receipts. The amendments, by Mr. McCumber empowering the Philippine commission to amend the tariff laws of the islands, by Mr. Culberson granting 20,000 acres of Philippine public lands for every mile of railroad constructed, by Mr. Bailey giving the Philippine government authority to regulate the charges of the allied roads and by Mr. Spooner restricting the authorization of municipalities to contract indebtedness to promote local improvements. By agreement the bill and the amendments will go to vote on Friday. Mr. Perkins introduced a bill appropriating \$1,400,000 for a federal building at Honolulu. Mr. Berry presented a memorial from the Cherokee Nation asking that Indian Territory be allowed a delegate in Congress. In executive session extradition treaties with Haiti and Cuba—the latter amendatory—were ratified and ordered made public. In the House a resolution discharging elections committee No. 2 from further consideration of the Reynolds-Butler contest from the twelfth Missouri district because the contestant had not complied with the law in regard to time in which testimony should be taken was adopted.

The day in the Senate was principally devoted to debate on the Philippine civil government bill, which finally was passed by a vote of 44 to 23. Mr. Beveridge, from the Committee on Territories, reported the attached bill and announced he will make a motion on the first day that the Senate convenes in January that the consideration of the bill shall be entered upon at once. Representing the minority of the committee Mr. Tate notified the Senate that he would enter a motion to recommittal of the bill for the purpose of taking further testimony. Mr. Bard gave notice of an amendment confining the provisions of the bill to the State to be formed by the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and eliminating all reference to Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Hepburn and Mr. McCumber sought to get up the pure food bill, but Mr. Lodge moved an executive session and his motion prevailed. The session of the House was given over almost exclusively to consideration of bills on the private calendar, a dozen or more being passed. The Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were agreed to.

The Senate held a session of three minutes Monday and adjourned until Wednesday. Mr. Perkins (Cal.) had been designated to preside by President Pro Tem Frye. There was a short prayer by Chaplain Hale, a message from the President, a message from the House, and adjournment was taken. The House approved the proposition to hold the inaugural ball in the capitol building. The committee having the matter in charge had submitted for the pension building, as provided in the Senate resolution, the congressional library, but Mr. Morrill of Pennsylvania, who called the matter up, announced that the opposition to the latter building was so great the committee had concluded to substitute the capitol building. A storm of protests came from both sides of the chamber. The resolution offered by Mr. Morrill was voted down, the result being to delay action until the next District of Columbia day in January. The House also voted down a resolution making a special order on Jan. 5 of the bill to restore to the navy academy three naval cadets who were dismissed for laziness.

Notes of the National Capital.

The Congressmen who visited Panama favor a sea-level canal.

President Roosevelt has nominated George Horton of Chicago for United States consul at Athens, Greece.

Secretary Shaw transmitted to the House an estimate of \$9,235,018 as the cost of collecting internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Secretary Tyn issued a circular note to be presented to the powers signatory to the Hague convention, giving the replies to his invitations to a second conference.

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SINK WITH A BRIDGE

MANY CHILDREN PLUNGED INTO AN ICY RIVER.

Big Suspension Structure at Charleston, W. Va., Breaks, Carrying Scholars to Death—Fight Each Other in Stream—Parents Are Terror-Stricken.

At Charleston, W. Va., the suspension bridge connecting East and West Charleston fell through, precipitating six teams and a number of school children, estimated variously from a dozen to thirty, into the ice-covered waters, some fifty feet below. The bridge fell with a sudden crash about 8:30 o'clock in the morning, just as the vehicles containing the children were in its center. The bridge turned turtle as it went down and the floor was thrown amid the ice floes a little below the place of crossing.

The air was filled with cries of horror. The carriages struck the water with a splash, and then began an awful struggle in the water. Boys, half crazed, struck the girls and forced them back, endeavoring themselves to catch hold of the carriages which were half afloat. These supports were frail, however, but they kept some alive until rescue arrived.

Boats were secured, but by the time these reached the victims who remained struggling in the water, a large number had perished. Parents of the children were notified, and came to the bank, mothers half-fainting and fathers pale and anxious. There were many pathetic scenes as parents recognized the dripping forms as they were brought to shore.

Of thirteen horses on the bridge when it fell twelve were drowned. Gordon Long and Tom Michie, drivers, went down with the bridge, but caught the edge of the ice and managed to reach shore in safety. The bridge floor was covered with several inches of ice and snow. The structure, which was built in 1832, has been considered unsafe for heavy loads for several months, and on last Labor day the officers would not allow the floats in the parade to cross the bridge on account of its supposed unsafe condition.

CHURCH OATH IS BLOODY.

Smoot Witness Says Mutilation Is Penalty for Mormon Informers.

Torture, mutilation and death is the penalty allotted to Mormons who reveal the secret rites of the church in the endowment house marriage ceremonies, according to testimony given before the Senatorial committee in the hearing of the case of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah. Further testimony that prominent Mormons do not obey the laws with reference to polygamy was given by two members of the faculty of Brigham Young University.

J. H. Wallis, of Salt Lake City, was the witness who revealed the bloody nature of the oaths exacted in the endowment house. He considered himself absolved from his oaths of secrecy, as he said he had given notice to his bishop several months ago that he would not continue as a member of the church. These oaths, which all who took part in the ceremonies agreed not to reveal under penalty of mutilation, were given by Mr. Wallis as follows:

"That the throat be cut from ear to ear and the tongue be torn off."

"That the breast be cut asunder and the heart and vitals be torn from the body."

"That the body be cut asunder at the middle and the bowels cut out."

"That if demanded we will give all we possess to the support of the church."

Questioning by counsel and Senators brought out the admission that he had never taken the oaths seriously, but had considered them as something of a joke, and he thought many others had considered them the same way.

George H. Breinhall, president of Brigham Young University, testified that he had two wives, married before 1890. Senator Smoot, who is a member of the university board, frequently addressed the students, he said, and always urged them to obey the law.

Josiah Hickman, a teacher in the university, testified that for ten years he had lived with two wives. The witness said he went through the temple with his second wife two or three years ago, and they were sealed, but no legal marriage had taken place. He said he had taken no steps to conform to the law in relation to marriages.

"Then, as you understand it, you are not legally married to your present wife?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"No, sir; not so far." He explained that he had been "a little negligent," but that he and his wife had decided that they should be married.

Mrs. Margaret Geddes, of Salt Lake City, a Mormon, broke down on the stand as she told of her marriage to Geddes, a polygamist, who died twelve years ago. She has a child, five and one-half years old.

Arthur Morning, a teacher in the public schools of Utah, said he had been called on to conduct religious classes in his school. He read letters from the church, telling him how

All is not gold that glitters.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

The weekly review of Chicago trade, published by R. G. Dunn & Co., says:

Retail operations at this time of the year usually are a fair index of the buying power of the people. The test thus far presents satisfactory response, consumption being heavy in the principal branches and suggesting a strong probability of increasing activity during the coming weeks. Christmas wares never before were so varied and well displayed throughout the shopping district, and, under the stimulus of ideal weather and liberal buying, it is not surprising that sales have made rapid progress and already compare favorably with those of a year ago.

With these encouraging factors in evidence, the outlook has become much improved, resulting in the placing of many orders for reassortments for both city and country stores. Jobbers' reports exhibit augmented purchases of heavy dry goods, clothing, woolsens and cottons for prompt delivery. Large shipments have been made of groceries, canned goods and other table needs to western points, and the current demand is better for art goods, silverware, jewelry and novelties.

Wholesale departments are doing a good house trade in the staples. Textiles lately have been in wider request, and with cheaper raw material the cotton goods market is healthier. Mercantile collections remain prompt and discounting of bills is more common.

Railroad earnings again disclose gain and reflect an expanding movement of general merchandise, factory and farm products. Important industries find the new demands advancing and gradual improvement in the business outlook. Improvement is noted in the demand for heavy machinery, electric equipment, cars and rails, all providing considerable future employment.

Breadstuffs were in slightly larger demand, but there were heavy offerings and values declined in wheat, corn and oats. Shipments of grain aggregated 3,210,304 bushels, an increase of 40.8 per cent over those of corresponding week last year. Receipts also swelled, new corn coming forward heavily. Receipts of live stock, 415,917 head, provided ample selections and values closed lower, hogs being weakest.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 25, against 25 last week and 47 a year ago.

New York.

Bradstreet's report of the country trade in general says:

While distribution displays more irregularity, manufacturing industries, with few exceptions, continue very active. Mild weather retards business in part of the Northwest and the Ohio Valley. The leading lake cities, however, show improvement in most lines and in collections. Wholesale distribution, as usual at this season, tends to quietness, though in excess of year ago. Western jobbers fall to report an active re-order movement in staples, but holiday trade is progressing favorably and promises, with favorable weather, to reach a large total.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$4.60; sheep, fair to choice, \$3 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.12 to \$1.15; corn, No. 2, 4½c to 4½c; oats, standard, 2½c to 2½c; rye, No. 2, 7½c to 7½c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.50; prairie, \$6.00 to \$10.50; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, 25c to 30c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.13 to \$1.14; corn, No. 2 white, new, 4½c to 4½c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.55; wheat, No. 2, \$1.08 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2, 4½c to 4½c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 7½c to 7½c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.60; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.40; wheat, No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.18; corn, No. 2 mixed, 4½c to 4½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 2½c to 2½c; rye, No. 2, 8½c to 8½c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.18; corn, No. 3 yellow, 4½c to 4½c; oats, No. 3 white, 3½c to 3½c; rye, No. 2, 8½c to 8½c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.09; corn, No. 3, 4½c to 4½c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 7½c to 7½c; barley, No. 2, 5½c to 5½c; pork, mess, \$12.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.14 to \$1.16; corn, No. 2 mixed, 4½c to 4½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 8½c to 8½c; clover seed, prime, \$7.77.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.85; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$4.90; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$4.50 to \$7.50.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.20; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.15 to \$1.17; corn, No. 2, 5½c to 5½c; oats, standard, 2½c to 2½c; eggs, western, 27c to 32c.

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

ILLINOIS CROP AREAS DECLINE.

Figures from the Report of the State Board of Agriculture.

The area of corn planted in Illinois was 7,825,000 acres, according to the report issued by the Illinois Department of Agriculture. This is 2 per cent less than in 1903, when 7,939,000 acres were reported. The area in northern Illinois was 3,122,000 acres; in central Illinois 3,392,000 acres and in the southern division of the State 1,311,000. The average yield over the State was 36 bushels. Owing to partly dry weather at seeding time, and partly to loss by chinch bugs, the area of winter wheat seeded is 4 per cent smaller than a year ago. The total area reported is 1,420,000. Northern Illinois reports only 33,000 acres; central Illinois, 639,000 and southern 737,000. A decrease of 7 per cent in the area seeded to rye, as compared with 1903, is noted, but 87,000 acres being reported. Of this amount 72,000 acres are in northern Illinois; 11,000 in central Illinois and 4,000 in the southern division. The drought has prevented the reasonable growth of rye, as well as of wheat, thus accounting for its low condition. The ruling price for corn Dec. 1 was 39 cents per bushel. Had the entire crop been sold at that price it would have returned the producers \$110,324,000.

PEORIA BANK HELD UP.

Two Robbers Beat Teller and Flee with \$2,000 from Cash Counter.

The Peoria National Bank was robbed of nearly \$2,000 in currency by two men early Saturday afternoon after the paying teller, Fred Bracken, had been beaten into unconsciousness with the butt of a revolver. The robbers fled, and jumping into a buggy, started at a wild pace through Adams street, the main street of the city, followed closely by a patrol wagon filled with policemen. After a hot chase of twelve blocks the bandits escaped in the Rock Island railroad yards, on the edge of the river. Two armed men, answering the description of the bandits were arrested in Peoria the next day by Sheriff Malone and Deputy Sheriff Davis at the point of the pistol. The men were heavily armed. In a handkerchief, loosely tied, was \$1,984 in bills. The taller of the men endeavored to throw the bundle away when he found resistance would be useless. One of the men has been identified as Edward O'Regan, alias Jim Williams, alias "the Jan." He is a sneak thief and an ex-convict. O'Regan's companion is thought to be Edw. Lattie, also known under the name of Eddie Gray. He has been convicted of forgery.

MEN BURIED IN MINE.

Four Victims of Explosion Entombed in Pit Near Eldorado.

Four men were entombed in the Eldorado Coal and Coke Company's mine, four others are in their homes, cut and burned, and only two escaped unhurt from an explosion which wrecked the shaft and demolished the upper works. Spurred on by the cries of agonized wives and children, Patrick Reed, mine boss, braved death in the mist of gas to rescue the men. He saved four. The explosion, the cause of which is unknown, damaged the machinery and the cage could not be raised. Mine boss Reed volunteered to go down to aid the men, and was lowered in a bucket. He groped his way through the blinding fumes and found the four. The others are in the west entries and could not be reached. John Seagraves and Matthew Sullivan escaped unhurt. Rescuers the following day reached the four men who were entombed in the mine and found them dead. The bodies were brought to the surface. The dead: Weed Wilson, John Tines, Charles Carpenter and S. I. Bourland.

ACCIDENT IN MINE CAUSES RIOT.

Joliet Mob Attacks Engineer Because Two Men Are Fatally Hurt.

Engineer Paul Leslie failed to control the cage in which ten men were being lowered into mine No. 1 in South Wilmington and it shot to the top of the tower. An Italian miner was caught and crushed to death. Another miner, John Kucera, was fatally hurt. Six others were injured. The men were preparing to lynch the engineer when officers rescued him.

FIVE GENERATIONS IN FAMILY.

Boone County Attains Record Through Latest Birth in Dunham Line.

Boone county has a single family in which there are now living five generations. This record has been reached through the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Dunham of Garden Prairie. Mrs. Alfred Dunham is grandmother, Mrs. Helen Dunham great-grandmother, and Mrs. Phoebe Crandall great-great-grandmother. The latter is more than 100 years old.

ASK \$420,500 FOR MAD FOLK.

Members of State Board Learn Efforts to Cure the Insane Will Be Tried.

The State board of charities, which has completed an inspection of the western hospital for the insane at Watertown, will recommend an appropriation of \$420,500 for the coming year. More attention will be paid to the curing of patients in the future, according to the recommendation of President W. E. Taylor, who reports 1,120 inmates.

BOY KILLS BROTHER.

Takes Father's Rifle, Used in Killing Boy, and Shoots Baby.

Nick Volker, a farmer who lives near Waterloo, butchered his son. He shot him with a repeating rifle and then placed the loaded weapon under the bed in his house. His 7-year-old son took it, went to the bed where his 4-year-old brother was sleeping, awoke him, and when the child sat up in bed shot him. The father is heartbroken because he forgot to take the cartridges out of the rifle.

State Items of Interest.

John Hornstein, a young farmer in Lee county, being discouraged, blew out his brains with a shotgun.

Kaudson Neal, Wadsworth, hanged himself. He is said to have ended his life because unable to pay small debts.

Frank J. Smith was stabbed by Alfred Thornberry of Jacksonville. The coroner's jury found the stabbing was done in self-defense.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Sadorus, which cost \$4,000, was dedicated with a sermon by Rev. M. T. Beedles of Paxton.

At Sterling the long, flowing hair of Miss Nora Edmunds caught in a revolving shaft of a gasoline engine and her entire scalp was torn from her head.

Unable to bear any longer separation from her children, Mrs. Margaret Burke of Chicago, 28 years old, left the county hospital and walked to her home, where she died.

In attempting to step from the path of a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad train near Belmont two men were struck by another train and instantly killed.

Gov. Yates appointed Col. William J. Counsellman of Pekin a member of the board of trustees of the St. Charles home for boys, vice John W. Gates of Chicago, resigned.

Justus D. French was run over and killed by an Illinois Central passenger train at Kinmundy. A portion of the body was found on the engine in Mattoon, 70 miles distant.

Horticulturists visited Bloomington in large numbers to attend the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society. President Aldrich of Neoga gave his annual address.

George Eldridge at Charleston has taken out administration papers for his sons, Mont and Harry, who were victims of the Ironside fire, and will bring suit at Chicago for \$10,000 damages for each of his sons.

At Gibson City Gertrude Lewis, 15 years old, died while seated at her desk in a school room, supposedly from heart disease. The first intimation of her illness came when her head dropped upon her breast.

School directors in the southwest part of Whiteside county and the northern part of Rock Island county have been awarded out of large sums of money by fraudulent government agents selling agricultural text books.

Alfred G. Cooper, former cashier and bookkeeper for the Stratford Hotel Company, Chicago, and who is accused by the hotel people of having embezzled \$50,000, has been arrested in New York by request of the Chicago police.

The smaller of the two Peoria national bank robbers has been identified as "Colonel" Brockway, recently released from the State penitentiary after serving for horse stealing. Brockway gave the name of Percy Warner and his age as 27.

The University of Chicago is the recipient of another gift from John D. Rockefeller, according to a member of the advisory committee of the Baptist Theological Union. Between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 is said to be the amount of the endowment. The money, it is understood, is to be used for the creation of a school of engineering.

In Chicago at noon a four-ton safe was blown open and, according to the owners, cash and securities valued at \$3,500 were taken. The office of S. Heck & Co., mortgage bankers and real estate dealers, was the scene of the crime. Nitroglycerin was used to tear the lock off the inside doors without attracting the attention of any one in the neighborhood.

The large, handsome club house and outbuildings of the Red Bird Fish and Game Preserve Association were burned. The club house was furnished throughout, with bed rooms, dining hall, kitchen and ball room, and was the principal pleasure resort of the people of the town. Everything burned. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. There was no insurance.

Alarmed by the fact that Dr. J. H. Cory, one of the town's leading physicians, has fallen a victim to smallpox, although he has been vaccinated four or five times, the authorities at Geneva have adopted stringent measures to prevent a spread of the disease. All school children have been ordered vaccinated, and teachers are instructed to refuse to admit pupils unless inoculated.

Howard Palmer, a deserter from Troop D, Fourth United States cavalry, walked into the office of United States Marshal Charles P. Hiteh, in Paris, and said that he "wanted to take his medicine." Palmer deserted when his troop was at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. It has since been transferred to the Presidio, San Francisco. Palmer says he has been dodging officers ever since he deserted in October, 1902.

Edward A. Bacon, one of the pioneers of Tazewell county, died at Lilly at the age of 77. He was born in Ohio and was a boyhood friend of Benjamin Harrison. He had in his possession a large number of fence rails that were split by Abraham Lincoln, and which he was compelled to guard to prevent their removal by relic hunters. He built a branch of the Big Four road between Peoria and Bloomington.

The cement railroad tie invented by Charles W. Israel of Paris is being tested on the St. Louis division of the Big Four railroad. The tie is composed of two sections of cement linked together with a steel hinge. Civil engineers of the Big Four think that it will prove a success.

The fact that the tie is not composed of one solid piece of cement and will not break easily gives it a claim over all other cement ties.

D. Ward King of Matland, Mo., addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Greenville on the subject of hard roads, and the making of them by the use of his split-log drag. Many farmers volunteered to commence work at once, and the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company offered a prize of \$50 for the best mile of hard roads made. Many other prizes are offered by business men of Greenville.

BOYS MUST LEAVE MINES.

Child Labor Law Will Be Enforced Under Ground.

The child labor law of Illinois is to be enforced in all the coal mines of the State. Under the interpretation of the law made by Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies and sustained by the courts no boys under 16 years of age will be permitted to work in the mines. It is estimated the enforcement of the statute will take 2,500 boys away from employment underground. There are 073 coal mines in the State. With a force of inspectors only sufficient for factories and stores, Inspector Davies declares the most troublesome question he has to solve is how to make the inspections. The general child labor law in effect July 1, 1903, was at first held by the mine operators not to apply to the coal mines because a special act covered them. The factory inspector contended that the new measure was of universal application throughout the State. One section provides that no children under 16 years of age shall be employed at any hazardous occupation, which, Mr. Davies maintained, excluded them from the mines. A test case was taken to the Appellate Court from Macoupin county, and the inspector was sustained. The Illinois Coal Operators' Association has issued an order applying to all its mines in the State for the discharge of all boys under 16 years old, and Inspector Davies said that he had reports that the boys are being discharged by the wholesale.

NEGRO WINS CIVIL RIGHTS SUIT.

Recovers Damages from Peoria Theater for Being Denied Seat.

For the first time in the history of Peoria, county a suit at law brought under the civil rights act has been fought and won. Because he was refused admission to the lower floor of the Main street theater in Peoria on account of his color, Henry C. Gibson, a negro constable, was in the court of Justice Trent given a verdict in the sum of \$25 by a jury composed mainly of business men and all of them representative citizens. Constable Gibson has won twice under the same act. A few days ago Tim Shen, the house officer, who refused Gibson the right to enter the lower floor of the theater, was held to the grand jury under bonds of \$200. Then Gibson sued for damages under the civil provision which allows a limit of \$200, and was given the verdict against Manager Churchill, who recently came from Chicago to take charge of the house. The attorneys for the negro said that they were not fighting for the money, but for the principle, and were satisfied with the verdict. The manager of the theater says that he will probably appeal.

MUCH SMALLPOX IN STATE.

Pest Reported in Twelve Illinois Counties in November.

Smallpox was reported to the State board of health in November from twelve counties, totaling 225 cases. Considerable trouble is still experienced in restricting the spread of the disease, largely because it is not at first diagnosed as smallpox. Occasionally those who become afflicted with the disease do not call in a physician, knowing that they are likely to be placed under quarantine. The pest was reported from the following places: Clark county, Martinsville; township, Cook county, Chicago; La Grange, Morgan Park, Orland and Riverside; Green county, Roodhouse; La Salle county, La Salle; Logan county, Elkhart; Macon county, Decatur and Oakley; Madison county, Granite City, Venice and Alton; Montgomery county, East Fork township, Fillmore and Irvin; Pike county, Griggsville; Saline county, Galatin and Ledford; Sangamon county, Springfield; St. Clair county, East St. Louis and Belleville and vicinity of O'Fallon. There have been twenty-five deaths reported.

BOY FARMERS CAPTURE PRIZES.

Young Growers of Corn Compete at Session of Farmers' Institute.

Prizes were awarded twelve of the thirty boys, contestants in the corn-growing exhibit at the second day's session of the Cook County and Seventh Congressional District branches of the Illinois Farmers' Institute at Arlington Heights. Officers also were elected. They are: President, Peter Beyer, Arlington Heights; secretary, John Rohling, Elk Grove; treasurer, William Harz, Palatine. Those who won prizes were: William Meier, Mount Prospect; Francis Zaleski, Des Plaines; William C. Henry, Palatine; Walter Meier, Hallett; Walter Noble, Shermerville; William Brodline, Glen View; L. Bach, Northfield; Bernard Stanger, Arlington Heights; Martin Whitstone, Niles Center; Charles Schur, Wheaton; Henry Keag, Arlington Heights, and F. F. Crofoot, Des Plaines.

ELGIN GAS PLANT SOLD.

Copley Reported to Have System Embracing Three Counties.

It is asserted that the Elgin gas plant has been sold to Col. J. C. Copley of Aurora, who is at the head of a system that has begun to supply all the larger towns in Will, DuPage and Kane counties with gas. Copley has plants near the coal fields and has obtained franchises to enter towns. The line is laid out from Joliet to Copenhagen, where it branches off to Aurora and Naperville, thence to Downers Grove, Lagrange, Warrenville and Wheaton. Batavia and St. Charles are already using this gas, and a large force of men is engaged in extending the line to Elgin.

MAYOR'S SLAYER TO HANG.

Jury Convicts William Myers for Killing Wayland Bennett.

The jury in the trial of William Myers for killing Mayor Wayland P. Bennett at Thomson on Sept. 17 has brought in a verdict of murder as charged in the indictment and fixed the punishment at death. Myers took the verdict coolly and when returned to the jail said to his fellow prisoners: "Well, boys, they got me this time." The verdict gives universal satisfaction all over the country, and the murder was brutal and unprovoked.

OUR GREATEST FARM INDUSTRY.

Live Stock Business Lends Any Other by More than \$1,000,000,000.

It may be news to the average small farmer that the live stock farms of the United States, considering all the farm property in and on the farms, exceeds in value any other one class of farm investment by more than \$1,000,000,000.

One billion in itself is a phrase of tremendous import. When it is considered as a mere excess of figures marking the size of one farming industry over another, the reader begins to appreciate just what the farming industry in this country may mean.

Hay and grain are tremendous factors in the welfare of the country. Taking the census returns of 1900 as a conservative and accurate basis for comparison, the value of the farm property invested in the 1,319,356 hay and grain farms of the United States was \$6,379,548,543. But on the other hand the 1,564,714 farms devoted to live stock showed a total valuation of \$7,505,284,273, ranking the one great classification by \$1,125,735,730, and exceeding the valuation of "king cotton" and its lands by more than \$6,000,000,000. And to lend still greater emphasis to these figures for live stock in the United States, the hay and grain lands average \$30.34 to the acre, the live stock farms show \$21.14, and the cotton lands \$12.30 to the acre. The average stock farm had 230.3 acres, the hay and grain farm had 150.3 acres, and the cotton farm had 83.0 acres. Aside from the specific classifications mentioned above, only the dairy farm interests of the country passed the billion mark in valuation, exceeding the cotton industry by \$500,000,000.

In a strict sense the dairy interests of the country belong to the live stock totals of the United States. If these farms and valuations should be taken together their totals would show 1,922,392 farms, valued at \$9,198,751,575, and producing in the year of 1899 a total of \$2,039,089,592, of which the strictly live stock farms produced the overwhelming proportion of \$1,554,185,012. Compared to this strictly live stock production for that year, the hay and grain farms of the country fell short of it by \$410,000,000.

READY TO WRECK THE FAIR.

Contract for Exposition Property Is Signed by Chicago Concern.

The contract for the sale of the property offered by the St. Louis World's Fair Company to a Chicago wrecking company for \$450,000 was signed the other day and the first payment of \$100,000 made. The remaining \$350,000 is to be paid in installments. The wrecking of the buildings will begin immediately. The horticultural palace will be the first.

A few of the statistics of what the wrecking contains will give an idea of what the ruins are, reduced to details. Here are some samples:

Lumber, feet	100,000,000
Sashes, square feet	2,000,000
Doors	10,000
Skylights, square feet	1,500,000
Roofing, square feet	3,000,000
Wall burlap, square feet	4,000,000
Closets	1,700
Wash stands	1,700
Bath tubs	300
Piping, miles	500
Valves and fittings, feet	400,000
Leakage lights	500,000
Lamp fixtures	500,000
Rubber hose, feet	100,000

The wreckage also includes \$1,000,000 worth of electrical apparatus, \$80,000 worth of copper wire, the \$150,000 Ferris wheel, three complete greenhouses, a complete street railway system, fire department, two hospitals, State buildings and furnishings, while the equipment of the Jefferson guards is complete enough to fit out a South American revolution. It will take many years to scatter this stuff.



More than 2,000 skilled workmen have left the French silk factories for Roubaix and Turecois, within a year, for the United States.

Good news comes from Pittsburgh. When the mills start on full time, Jan. 1, there will be added employment for an army of 20,000 men.

America is to manufacture typewriters for Syria, the machines being fitted with a new alphabet of fifty characters, which was arranged recently by Selim Haddad, a Syrian artist and inventor. The actual Syrian alphabet contains 630 characters.

About 60,000 waterwheels are used for manufacturing in the United States, yielding 1,300,000 horse-power, or one-quarter to one-third of the whole power used. Of this total 250,000 horse-power is used by the 2,000 mills in New England.

Along the international boundary of the Canadian northwest, twenty years ago, was an acreage of 250,000 under crop, yielding 1,200,000 bushels of wheat. Now the acreage is over 4,000,000, and the annual yields 110,000,000 bushels, while population, acreage and output are augmented at a rate no other country can approach.

Glass that can be heated white hot and then plunged into cold water without breaking seems an impossibility, but it has been recently made an accomplished fact. It is made from Brazilian quartz pebbles heated red hot and then thrown into distilled water. Then the purest pieces are selected and welded with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe into long stems like straws, from which glass vessels of any shape can be made. Thus far this quartz glass has been employed chiefly for making laboratory apparatus. A test tube made in this way will not break when a white-hot coal is dropped into it.

What is believed to be the largest deposit of tungsten in the world has been uncovered in Boulder county, between Eldorado and Nederland, Colo. The mineral assays from \$18 to \$300 a ton, and is valuable in connection with the manufacturing of iron and steel.

The 700 shoemakers' shops in Canton, China, employ 8,000 men and 20,000 women, who work from daylight to dark. Since the recent introduction of kerosene lamps their hours even have been lengthened. They get from about \$2.50 to \$5 a month in wages and their meals, consisting of rice and salt fish.



It is all right to pray for "daily bread," but one has to do some hustling to get both bread and butter.

We are given the injunction to "not lay up treasures upon the earth," but the alfalfa and clover growers are laying up treasures in the earth and it is not unscriptural, either.

The owner of a gasoline engine is hoping that the oil magnate will not give away any more millions at present, as he is paying about all he can afford for gasoline now.

The man who will willingly plow up the roads to scour his plow ought to be made acquainted with the mysteries of a grand jury. Keep the plow greased and escape the desire to violate the law.

In catching pigs for any purpose it will be well to catch them by the hind legs or by the ears, and they will not squeal, and they are also easily handled in this manner. A squealing pig sometimes brings the head of the house upon the scene in full uniform and fully equipped for war.

The best farmers in the world, the Danes, practically use no commercial fertilizers, but they rely almost wholly on stable manure. Professor Kennedy tells us how they save and apply it. They keep the solid manure in one vat and the liquid in another, the latter of which is drawn off by building the cisterns high above the place where it is to be drawn off. Every particle of the liquid manure is saved and applied to the land. The sewage of creameries and bacon factories is also saved for fertilizing purposes and applied to the land. We may not be compelled to do this, but there is a lesson here for us.

The feeding of oils to milk cows at the Hatch Experiment Station produced rather interesting results. The oil had a tendency to increase the amount of butter fat at first, but after a short time the per cent of butter fat fell to about the usual amount. When the feeding of the oils was discontinued the per cent of fat fell off, showing that the cows had come to depend on the oils as upon a stimulant, and it would be some time before the normal proportion of butter fat would return. The principal conclusion was that the only profitable way to increase the amount of butter fat is from good food and good care, but the natural per cent of each cow could not be changed to any great extent.

Almost every farmer knows that the closer grain is sown, the greater the proportion of the straw to the grain, the only exceptions being when conditions are such that the straw is very short, while grain is large and plump.

This may depend in part upon the season, but in some cases is due to there being but little nitrogen in the fertilizer to stimulate growth of straw and plenty of phosphoric acid to increase size of grain. The Main Experiment Station has ascertained another point by growing one, five and eight stalks of grain in pots of the same size, using oats and spring wheat. They found that the grain where there were five stalks in a pot contained but 80 1/2 per cent nitrogen and 55.42 per cent as much nutritive value as those where one stalk grew alone, while where eight plants were in the pot, there was only 70.1 per cent nitrogen and 76.91 per cent nutritive value as compared with the single stalk.

Reducing the Loss of Pigs.

One of the sources of loss in pig raising is the number of deaths at farrowing time due largely to the lack of some important element in the make-up of the mother which probably could have been controlled by the feeding. Experiments have shown that blood meal is one of the most important feeds for both mother and young, but it must be given intelligently or it is likely to prove of little use. Of course, it is understood that the main loss of the pigs comes through the scours and this is controlled by feeding the mother blood meal.

Then, too, the care of the young pig has much to do with its progress, particularly during the first week of its life, and if there is anything that it needs more than another at this time it is a dry, warm and clean bed. The importance of this can not be overestimated, and if one will give this point the attention it demands he will see a radical difference in the health of the progeny.

Feeding Cowpeas.

As growers become familiar with cowpeas there seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to how both peas and vines can be used to the best advantage. It has been generally believed that the chief value of the cowpeas was plowing them under in order to give to the soil the nitrogen absorbed by the plant in the process of growing; there is no doubt but what this plan is a safe one on most poor soils, but many who have practiced it have become so enamored of cowpea culture that they dislike to abandon the crop even when they have

brought their soil up so that the cowpeas are not really needed.

Many such growers have found success in continuing the raising of cowpeas, but plowing under only the roots and feeding the vines and grain to stock and using the manure on the fields. Such men claim that they get nearly as much nitrogen in the ground by plowing under the roots and that the vines and grain are too valuable as food to plow under. In other words, the combination of the roots plowed under and the feeding of the vines and grains and the use of the manure gives them a richer soil than by the other plan. This is well worth investigating by actual trial on one's own soil.

Keeping Clean Hogs.

If one has a hog that roots, then ring him or her, and that trouble will be over. As a matter of fact, only a small proportion of hogs are to root if they are well raised, given shade in summer, plenty of variety in food, a warm bed in winter and good water to drink. The same thing applies to wallowing. Of course, if a hog makes a place in the soil in which to lie, and the rain fills the hole with water, then the animal will wallow, but what is easier than to fill in the depression with soil and break up the wallowing habit? If one expects to keep the hog grounds free from filth and stench as he does his stables, let him give them the same care, and there will be no trouble. The writer knows of a hog farm whose owner makes a most comfortable profit yearly with young pork because he advertises in local papers and invites the public to visit the farm and see the cleanly manner in which the animals are raised. Owing to the proximity of the farm to the town, many take advantage of the offer, visit the farm and become regular customers. This is one of the many ways of making the farm pay.

Root Crops to Cows.

Those who have fed root crops to cows, and especially have fed rutabagas, will understand their value, and those who oppose the feeding of root crops have either fed them improperly or have given them to the animal when she was already well fed with grain. While it is not intended to advocate the feeding of root crops as a substitute for regular rations, it is a fact that they might be more largely fed than they are with a corresponding decrease in the feeding of hay or grain. A good plan in feeding rutabagas is to cut them up in small pieces and mix them with the grain feed, giving them the ration at night.

In the morning the hay ration can be somewhat reduced as a result, and if one has sufficient of the root crops another liberal feeding could be given at noon.

As to the quantity of rutabagas safe to feed a cow this depends somewhat on the animal, but more on the daily ration of other things. Generally speaking, a peck or so a day will keep the animal in good condition as to her digestive organs, though it will not be sufficient to materially decrease the regular ration. Some dairymen feed a bushel a day safely and find they can reduce the hay and grain rations in consequence and the cow be all the better for it. Root crop feeding is well worth experimenting with.

Birds Save the Crops.

If the army of the birds were destroyed, it has been estimated that in the course of nine years the world could not be inhabited by man, and, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. All crops, all fruits, everything which supports human life, would, in a comparatively short period of time, be destroyed by slugs and insects.

In some parts of the United States a bounty is placed on the head of the red shouldered hawk and a few other birds, but it is the conclusion of those who have examined into the case that if the bounty could be \$500 fine on those who kill the bird, instead of 25 cents to the bird slayer, our laws would operate on the right side.

A redstart has been known to eat 600 flies an hour, and a blackcap has destroyed 200 green flies from a rosebush in a green house in a few hours. The wren feeds her young thirty-six times an hour.

A young robin kept in captivity required sixty earth worms a day, and a pair of blue jays were once fed a half a million caterpillars in one season.

The stomach of a newly hatched bird is merely a membranous sac with little muscular development, and so required soft, digestible material like plump spiders or cut-worms. As the stomach develops the diet changed and hard insects, such as beetles, can be used.

The habits of the chipping sparrow have been closely watched, and it was found that the parent began feeding the nestlings at a few minutes before 4 o'clock in the morning and ended at 7:27 in the evening. The longest rest taken during the day was twenty-seven minutes in the afternoon. Two hundred visits to the nest were made by the parents during the day.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General
Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH
Lv. Chicago, 8:35 AM—No. 6, Daily ex-Sunday 10:30 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex-Sunday 3:35 PM
4:30 PM—No. 18, Daily 6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch, 7:15 AM—No. 14, Daily 10:30 AM
11:37 AM—No. 8, Daily ex-Sunday 1:30 PM
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex-Sunday 6:15 PM
9:42 PM—No. 2, Daily 10:40 PM
Patrons can now board or leave the above trains
at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central
station if so desired.
GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP, No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodman hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C.,
C. M. CONNER, Clerk.

SEQUIOIA LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.
W. F. ZIEGLER, Sec. JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

ERWIN DISTRICT COURT, No. 547 meets the second and fourth Wednesday night in every month in Court of Honor hall, over Thayer & Vickers.
WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor,
S. J. EATLE, Recorder.

She Declined the Seat.
George was a well behaved little boy. He had been especially taught by his father to be polite to ladies and in a crowded car always to give up his seat to one of the gentle sex, regardless of age, social condition and good looks. On a subway car last Sunday papa had an unlooked-for and embarrassing illustration of how well George had learned his lesson. The car was crowded, but George had preempted a seat. A handsome young lady entered at one of the stations at which the train stopped. There was not a vacant seat.

"Take my seat, ma'am," said little George, as he doffed his cap.
She didn't take the seat. She looked fierce enough to box his ears, and the passengers had to laugh in spite of her mortification. George was sitting on papa's lap when he so gallantly offered to give up his seat to the pretty young lady.—Exchange.

Fight Will Be Bitter.

Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. R. Beall, of Beall, Miss, has to say: Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after every thing else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan, druggist. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

United States' Fox Defeated.
A feature of special interest to this country in connection with the Canadian elections was the defeat in Colchester county, Nova Scotia, of Seymour G. Gourley, a conservative who during his two terms in parliament earned considerable notoriety by violent attacks on the United States. Robert L. Borden of Halifax, conservative leader, also went down to defeat with the other candidates of his party.

Coughs, Colds and Constipation.

Few people realize when taking cough medicines other than Foley's Honey and Tar, that they contain opiates which are constipating besides being unsafe, particularly for children. Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates, is safe and sure and will not constipate. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Caught by Automobile Fever.

Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil man, although nearly 70, has become a victim of the automobile fever. Until a short time ago he declared that he would not have one of the machines about his place, but now his favorite amusement is to go touring about in a monster red car.

A Timely Topic.

At this season of coughs and colds it is well to know that Foley's Honey and Tar is the greatest throat and lung remedy. It cures quickly and prevents serious results from a cold. Sold by J. H. Swan.

What Shocking Taste!

"I met Mabel this morning out walking with her brown collie dog. She was wearing a blue frock. Just fancy wearing a blue frock with a brown dog!"—Stray Stories.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's
New Discovery**
FOR CONSUMPTION
Coughs and
Colds. Price
50c & \$1.00
Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all
THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES,
OR MONEY BACK.

Ayer's

You can hardly find a home
without its Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral. Parents know what
it does for children: breaks

Cherry Pectoral

up a cold in a single night,
wards off bronchitis, prevents
pneumonia. Physicians advise
parents to keep it on hand.

"The best cough medicine money can buy
is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For the coughs of
children nothing could possibly be better."
JACOB BRILL, Saratoga, Ind.
2c, 5c, 10c.
All druggists.

for
Throat, Lungs

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry
Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

HE SAW IT FIRST.

Convincing Argument Produced in
Youthful Debate.

Jim and Fred, brothers of six and
four years of age, were fond of argu-
ments between themselves. They
were arguments that never went be-
yond the wordy stage, but on occasion
became somewhat heated.

They were out one day with their
nurse when they happened to pass an
old house that was a landmark in the
neighborhood. Instantly the spirit of
dispute was aroused. Said Jim the
elder: "I saw the house first."

Fred picked up the gage of battle
promptly and replied: "No, you
didn't; I saw it before you did."
"No, you didn't," persisted Jim. "I
saw it before you were born, 'cause
I'm the oldest than you and passed by
here 'fore you were born."
This was convincing even to Fred's
infantile mind, and for sometime he
was silent. Then after a pause he
announced triumphantly: "I don't care
if you are the oldest, I saw it before
you. When I was dust I blew by this
house and saw it."
Jim was silent.—New York Tribune.

Revolution Imminent.

A sure sign of approaching revolt and
serious trouble in your system is nervous-
ness, sleeplessness, or stomach upsets.
Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the
troublesome causes. It never fails to tone
the stomach regulate the kidneys and bow-
els, stimulate the liver and clarify the
blood. Run down systems benefit particu-
larly and all the usual attending aches
vanish under its searching and thorough
effectiveness. Electric Bitters is only 50c.
and that is returned if it don't give perfect
satisfaction. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan,
druggist.

Too "Freckle-Minded."

John G. Carlisle has discovered
down in the fastnesses of Setauket,
L. I., a man with a new attribute. Mr.
Carlisle spends his summers there and
takes a more or less active interest
in the farming operations. "No,"
said the head farm hand to Mr. Carlisle
in discussing the hiring of a new man.
"I wouldn't bother to take on Frank.
He wouldn't suit." "Why not?" "Well,
because you couldn't place no dependence
on his stickin' to the job. He's such a
freckle-minded cuss he never stays at any
one string."

A Thousand Dollars Worth of Good.

A. H. Thurns, a well known coal oper-
ator of Buffalo, Ohio, writes: "I have been
afflicted with kidney and bladder troubles
for years, passing gravel or stones with
excruciating pain. I got no relief from
medicines until I began taking Foley's
Kidney cure, then the result was surpris-
ing. A few doses started the brick dust
like fine stones and now I have no pain
across the kidneys and I feel like a new
man. It has done me \$1,000 worth of
good. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Italian Judicial Scandal.

A singular judicial scandal has
broken out in Naples and the district
depending upon the Neapolitan tri-
bunal where the discovery has been
made that no fewer than 13,000 public
prosecutions, great and small, have
during the last few years been allowed
to lapse and disappear from the lists,
owing to magisterial neglect and
corruption. The excuse for the magis-
trates is that they have only followed
a system of long standing.

BEE'S Laxative HONEY AND TAR

An improvement over all
Cough, Lung and Bronchial
Remedies. Cures Coughs,
Strengthens the Lungs and
Gently Moves the Bowels.

Pleasant to the taste and
good alike for Young and Old.

PREPARED BY
Pineale Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

His Loves.
"The woman I love with my heart," he
said.
"Is a cozy-corner girl;
A soft-pillowy, soft and willowy,
Smoother of hills that are big and bil-
lowy,
Sympathetic, nonassertive,
Dear little love of a girl."

"The woman I love with my brain," he
said.
"Is a brilliant-stimulant girl;
She's sheer delight to my mental sight,
With a wit as quick as an arrow's flight.
A comrade true and a sweetheart,
too,
And a never-wearying girl."

"The woman I love with my soul," he
said.
"Is a Saint Cecilia girl;
The meanings fine of a love divine
In her movements show, in her glances
shine.
Fairest of all she holds me in thrall,
She's a simply adorable girl."

"Then, fare you well and forever," she
said.
Her scarlet lip a-curl:
"To think that I—no, matter, goodbye!"
"Ah, Love," he said, "tis for you I sigh.
All three you are, my sweet, my star,
My one, my only girl."
—Ladies' World.

NOT WORTH THE TROUBLE.

Man Thought New York Was Being
Torn Up to Find His Watch.

Only those unfortunate enough to
live anywhere, in the vicinity of Park
avenue between Forty-second and
Fifty-seventh streets, where a large
force of men are at work apparently
tearing up the city from its very roots.
In order, so it is said, to increase the
number of tracks running into the
Grand Central station, can appreciate
fully the point of the following anec-
dote:

A friend of Commissioner McAdoo
while passing through the city for the
first time in his life lost a watch
which he valued highly. Not familiar
with Manhattan, and thinking it
built on the same plan as the country
town from which he had come, the
man wrote to the commissioner of his
loss and asked him to do his best to
hunt up the missing article. Mr. Mc-
Adoo answered that he would do all in
his power to recover the watch and
would not leave a stone unturned in
the search.

A short while after this the friend-
we will call him Jones to simplify
matters—happened to be a second time
in the great city of New York, and
by chance business took him to Fifty-
seventh street and Park avenue. At a
glance he took in what was to him
the only explanation for the existing
state of affairs. Rushing post haste to
the nearest telegraph office he sent
the following astounding message to
the commissioner:
"Do not bother any longer. Watch
not worth it."
J. JONES.
—New York Herald.

Too Good for Him.

The man's unsteady legs and list-
less eyes were about the only evi-
dence of his previous night's offense
when he was arraigned in a police
court the other morning.

"Now, if you have anything to say
for yourself I'll hear it," said the mag-
istrate.

"S damn outrage," replied the pris-
oner, somewhat thickly.
"Ten dollars fine for contempt of
court," announced the magistrate.
"What have you to say now?"

"S damn outrage," repeated the
man.

"Ten dollars additional fine for con-
tempt," said the judge. "I'll give you
just one more chance to defend your-
self."

"S no use, Judge," came the reply,
with considerable feeling. "You're too
good at reprieve for me."

A Lamb's Club Incident.

Cecil De Mille and a group of fel-
low playwrights were discussing the
somewhat disreputable-looking head-
gear of a certain actor, at the Lamb's
club the other evening.

"It's queer how hats get their
names," observed De Mille. "For in-
stance, the derby, of course, takes its
name from Derby-race track; the billy-
cock from Sir William Coke, who in-
troduced it; the beaver from the fur
from which its predecessors were
made; the—"

"But," interrupted one of his lis-
teners, "how did that old, disreputable
wideawake brimmed hat of Blank's
ever get the name 'Wideawake'?"

De Mille thought hard for a moment,
scanning the dilapidated headgear
from every point. Then he replied:

"This particular hat is probably
called a wideawake because it is so
utterly devoid of any 'nap.'"
—New York World.

An Ingalls Story.

Mr. John J. Ingalls, who was always
stealthy, who was not seemingly af-
fected by passion and who was per-
fectly indifferent to pleasure or pain,
was some years ago making a long
drive in the western part of the state
with a companion. They were out
camping, were full of gyp water,
were wholly enveloped in the dust of
the desert, their broncos being com-
pletely fagged while wearily approach-
ing the end of a fifty-mile drive. Not
a word had been spoken for half an
hour. Ingalls sat stiffly beside his
companion, his hair, his face, his
clothing thick with the alkali dust that
floated in clouds above them. Clear-
ing his throat as he turned his face
to the west, he majestically waved his
hand to his companion, and, speaking
in his characteristic guttural tones,
said: "What a magnificent sunset."
Eldorado (Kan.) Republican.

A kidney or bladder trouble can always
be cured by using Foley's Kidney Cure in
time. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Seek to Lower Death Rate.
German manufacturers have
in a movement to lower the
death rate. In Hol-

museum of safety
strated the v
lie in the

HOARSE COUGHS STUFFY COLDS

QUICKLY CURED BY
**Foley's Honey
and Tar**

There is no case on record of a
cold resulting in Pneumonia, or
other serious lung trouble, after
Foley's Honey and Tar had
been taken.

It will cure the most obstinate
racking cough, and heals and
strengthens the lungs.

Foley's Honey and Tar has
cured many cases of incipient
Consumption and even in the last
stages will always give comfort
and relief.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives
quick relief to Asthma sufferers,
as it relieves the difficult breath-
ing at once.

Remember the name—Foley's
Honey and Tar—and refuse
substitutes that cost you the
same as the genuine. Do not take
chances with some unknown
preparation.

Contains no opiates.

Cured of Terrible Cough on Lungs.

N. Jackson of Danville, Ill., writes:
"My daughter had a severe attack of
La Grippe and a terrible cough on her
lungs. We tried a great many remedies
without relief. She tried Foley's Honey
and Tar, which cured her. She has never
been troubled with a cough since."

Consumption Cured.

Foley & Co., Chicago, Dana, Ind.
Gentlemen:—Foley's Honey and Tar
cured me of Consumption after I had
suffered two years and was almost de-
perate. Three physicians failed to give
me any relief and the last one said he
could do me no good. I tried almost
every medicine I heard tell of without
benefit, until Foley's Honey and Tar
was recommended to me. Its effect
right from the start was magical. I
improved steadily from the first dose
and am now sound and well, and think
Foley's Honey and Tar is a God-send
to people with Throat and Lung Trou-
ble. Yours very truly,
MRS. MARY AMBROSE.

Three sizes—25c, 50c, \$1.00.
The 50 cent size contains two
and one-half times as much as the
small size and the \$1.00 bottle al-
most six times as much.

**SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY
JAS. H. SWAN**

MERE MATTER OF REASONING.

No Question, Day Must Have Been
Windy in the Extreme.

Hon. John E. Roche of Scranton was
a member of the Pennsylvania legis-
lature during the first Patterson admi-
nistration. He used to tell a good story
about how a pretentious orator was
squelched. Two young lawyers from
adjoining districts had been trying
during an entire session to make rep-
utations as orators. When the ap-
portionment bill was taken up one of
them spoke for five hours against the
bill, and when he had concluded his
harangue the other man took the
floor for another lengthy ebullition
in favor of the measure. In his peroration
he said that he was sorry to find his
brother on the wrong side, for there
was every reason why they should
agree.

"We were raised together, we stud-
ied together, we played together, we
were born in the same year; yes, even
on the same day."

"Did I understand you to say that
you were born on the same day?" in-
terrogated a member from Philadel-
phia.

"Yes," came the prompt reply.
"On the very same day?"

"Then it must have been a very
windy day," said the Philadelphian.

The orator sat down, squelched by
roars of laughter.

Evidence of Insanity.

When it came to the cross-examina-
tion the witness who had testified
that he believed the prisoner de-
mented settled himself in anticipation of
possible trouble.

"Have you any reason for wishing
to send my client to a madhouse?"
asked the lawyer.

"None," replied the witness.

"Well, what particular thing has he
done that has tended to convince you
that he isn't in his right mind?"

"Well," said the witness slowly,
"look at the fool he made of himself
in selecting a lawyer."

A Frightened Horse.

Running like mad down the street
dumping the occupants, or a hundred other
accidents are every day occurrences. It
behoves everybody to have a reliable valve
handy, and none as good as Buck-
len's, cuts, sores, ec-
zema, under its

FOOLED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Story of Senator Elkins and Vice-
Presidential Candidate Davis.

Many years ago the recent demo-
cratic vice-presidential candidate and
his son-in-law, Stephen B. Elkins, were
going through the mountain wilder-
ness of West Virginia, buying coal
lands. It was a characteristic pro-
ceeding of Elkins to get the best bed
at every little hotel where they
stopped. Try as he would, Mr. Davis
could never pick the best bed in a
room, while Elkins could always tell
at a glance which was the best, and
would throw his bag and coat upon
it as soon as they entered.

At one little town, however, Elkins
was detained down stairs by a man
who knew him, and Davis and another
man of the party went up to the room
where all were to sleep for the night.
Davis went about from bed to bed and
felt each very carefully, and found
one much better than the rest. He
deposited his overcoat and bag on the
good bed and went down stairs. He
could scarcely conceal the satisfac-
tion he felt over his success in once
getting the best of Elkins. The latter
went upstairs soon after, and his prac-
ticed eye told him that his father-in-
law had picked out the best bed.

"Boy," he said to the colored man
who had shown him the room. "Here
is half a dollar. Now I want you to
change those two beds. Just the bed-
ding underneath, now, and fix them so
they will look just like they do now.
Do you understand?"

"Yes sah," was the reply.

At night, after bargain had been
made, the party went to the room to
go to bed. Davis found everything
just as he had left it. Elkins soon
had his clothes off and was in bed
listening. Davis suddenly got ready
and, pulling down the covers, threw
himself down, expecting to land on a
soft and comfortable bed, but instead
it was hard and rough. He groaned,
and there was a suppressed snicker
from the corner where Elkins had
retired.

"O, Elkins, you have robbed me,"
remarked Davis, pathetically, and
while Elkins declared he did not
know what Davis referred to, his in-
suppressed laughter connected him
with the charge.—Washington Post.

WHEN A MAN STARVES.

Effect of Lack of Food Varies with the
Days.

For the first two days through
which a strong and healthy man is
doomed to exist upon nothing his suf-
ferings are perhaps more acute than
in the remaining stages; he feels an
inordinate, unspeakable craving at the
stomach at night and day. The mind
runs upon beef, bread and other sub-
stances, but still, in a great measure,
the body retains its strength. On the
third and fourth days, but especially
on the fourth, this incessant craving
gives place to a sinking and weakness
of the stomach, accompanied by
nausea.

On the fifth day his cheeks appear
hollow and sunken, his body attenu-
ated, his color is ashy pale and his
eyes wild, glassy and cannibalistic.

The sixth day brings with it in-
creased suffering, although the pangs
of hunger are lost in an overpowering
lassitude and sickness. The head be-
comes dizzy, the ghosts of well-re-
membered dinners pass in hideous
procession through the mind.

The seventh day comes, bringing in-
creasing lassitude and further pros-
tration of strength. The mind wan-
ders.

Go Not, Happy Day.

Go not, happy day,
From the shining fields
Go not, happy day,
Till the maiden yields,
Roses are her cheeks,
And a rose her mouth.

When the happy day
Falters from her lips,
Pass and blush the news
O'er the blowing ships,
Over blowing seas,
Over the seas of rest,
Pass the happy news,
Blush it through the West,
Till the red man dance
By his red cedar tree,
And the red man's babe
Leap, beyond the sea.

Blush from West to East,
Till the West is East,
Blush it through the West,
Roses are her cheeks,
And a rose her mouth.
—Lord Tennyson.

TAKE ROGUES' FINGER PRINTS.

Bertillon System Extended to Include
New Device.

The measurements invented by M.
Bertillon for the identification of crim-
inals have been extended by the sys-
tem of finger-mark identification,
which is based on the Bertillon con-
tention that the lines on the skin of
the finger tip do not alter, says the
New York World. If the skin be-
comes worn away the lines will repeat
themselves. This method of recogni-
tion is used in England, in Cairo,
Dresden, Vienna and Buenos Ayres.

It is simpler than the older method
of bodily measurements. A metal
plate is covered with a liquid black
pigment and the finger tip is pressed
on to it. The finger marks are mag-
nified and the lines counted. Then
the compartments are examined and
if a card is found with the same marks
the identity of the person is settled.
Any ordinary policeman can take the
impression.

Boy's Life Saved from Membranous Croup.

C. W. Lynch, a prominent citizen of
Winchester, Ind., writes: My little boy
suffered from membranous croup,
and after taking Foley's
Honey and Tar he got relief after one
dose, and that it saved the life of my
son. Sold by J. H. Swan.



Miss Agnes Westley
816 Wells Street
Marquette, Wis.

816 Wells Street,
MARQUETTE, WIS., Sept. 25, 1903.

I was all run down from nervous-
ness and overwork and had to resign
my position and take a rest. I
found that I was not gaining my
strength and health as fast as I
could wish, and as your Wine of
Cardui was recommended as such a
good medicine for the ills of our
sex, I bought a bottle and began
using it. I was satisfied with the
results from the use of the first
bottle, and took three more and then
found I was restored to good health
and strength and able to take up
my work with renewed vigor. I
consider it a fine tonic and excellent
for worn-out, nervous condition,
and am pleased to endorse it.

AGNES WESTLEY,
816 Wells Street,
Marquette, Wis.

Secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of
Cardui and a 25c. package of
Theodor's Black-Draught today.

WINE OF CARDUI

The Rooster.

The rooster greets with clarion call
The breaking of the day.
He calls the first faint flush of dawn
In his roosterly way.
Fulfilling all his duty as
A faithful chanicleer,
With joy he notes that Night has fled
And Day again is here.

I do not greet with joy, myself,
The rooster's clarion call,
To fact, when he uplifts his voice
I am not pleased at all.
My slumber ceases when his notes
Ring vibrant through the air,
And on my couch I toss and turn,
And swear, and swear, and swear!

ABOUT THE LONDON "CABBY."

He Works Fourteen Hours a Day and
Gets About Five Shillings Pay.

There are in London 2,711 cab prop-
rietors, and of these 2,224 own fewer
than five vehicles, says a writer in
Outing. As you see, it is a poor man's
industry